The Centre Reporter.

VOL. LXX. CENTRE HALL, PA., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1897. NO. 40

WASHINGTON LETTER.

SPAIN SECURES DELAY ON THE CUBAN QUESTION.

They Have Deceived the Administration and the Demands of the U. S. May be Unheeded.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—That Mr. McKinley is being duped by the government of Spain is the opinion of nearly everybody, except Mr. McKinley and the members of his cabinet. Spain is playing for time and a plenty of it, and it is likely to get it too, unless this country rudely awakens the administration from its dream and demands that Spain be made to fish or cut bait. It is difficult to find an intelligent person who does not believe that the change of ministry in Spain was brought about solely for the purpose of securing delay in replying to the proposition submitted by the United States, and if the game worked well then, there is no reason that it will not be worked again, or at any rate attempted, when Minister Woodford tries to prod the new ministry for a reply. Spain is also trying to secure the support of the bread and butter brigade in this country by hinting at a commercial monopoly to be granted us as soon as peace is restored to Cuba under the new home rule scheme. These things may catch Mr. McKinley, but they do not catch those who know the actual situation in Cuba. Spain will have nothing to do with the commerce of Cuba when there is a restoration of business and trade on the island, because its hold upon the island will be gone. Mr. McKinley cannot change the ultimate result in Cuba, but he can hurry up matters, if so disposed. If he allows Spain to pull the wool over his eyes by the recall of Butcher Weyler, and indefinite talk about Home Rule concessions to the Cubans, which every school boy in the United States knows will not be accepted, he will simply lose a great opportunity to please the people of this country, regardless of party. He probably has not forgotten how difficult it was to prevent Congress forcing this issue last spring. It will be impossible, if nothing has been done by the time Congress reassembles in December.

The single gold standard advocates composing the so-called monetary conference, which has reassembled in Washington after a recess, are, unconsciously, doing the silver men a great favor by trying to force the administration into the advocacy of a financial bill intended to perpetuate the single gold standard on the country, at the coming session of Congress. Nothing would please the silver men so well as to see this issue forced to the front by an attempt to jam legislation through Congress. Without the active assistance of the administration, it cannot be done. Left to himself, Mr. McKinley would let the financial question severely alone, but with this commission hammering away at him from the outside and Secretary Gage from the inside, he may give in and recommend financial legislation in his annual message to Congress. If the support of Czar Reed be secured, any sort of a bill can be passed by the House, but that is where it will stop. The silver men command the situation in the Senate, and nothing which they oppose can get through that body.

It is enough to cause a smile on the face of a wooden Indian to listen to the official announcement that Mr. McKinley is going to Ohio to vote, but is in doubt as to whether he will accept either of the several invitations that have been extended to him to make a speech in the state previous to the election, when it is well known that Boss Hanna billed him weeks ago for a speech in Cincinnati.

Pagan Bob Ingersoll had influence enough with Mr. McKinley to pull down a nice plum for one of his nephews,—John C. Ingersoll—in the shape of the Consulship at Copenhagen.

"Fools rush in" etc. There has been more or less comment in Washington on the fact that Senator Foraker, of Ohio, was the only Republican of national prominence who could be induced to take part in the Republican mass meeting in New York, held to ratify the nomination of Ex-Secretary Tracy by Boss Platt and Mr. McKinley. Ex-President Harrison positively declined although Tracy is his personal friend and was a member of his cabinet; Chauncey Depew conveniently managed to have other engagements, and Czar Reed politely refused to go. This means that these men are "on to" the Platt-McKinley game and are too smart to get themselves mixed up in it. Why Foraker went to New York is one of the hard things to answer. After his shabby treatment in Ohio by Boss Hanna, he was probably flattered when Boss Platt asked him to speak at the New York meeting and accepted the invitation offhand.

THE RAPE OF THE TREASURY.

State Expenses Growing Like Jack's Bean Stalk.

Under the spur of the profligacy and peculations of the Republicans the cost to the taxpayers of officially running this state grows with a rapidity and unceasingneas that belittle the performances of Jack's famous bean stalk. The process is a veritable rape of the treasury, the crime being no less inexcusable, deliberate and determined than those ravishments of the person that make lynch law respectable, if not a practical necessity.

The enourmous majorities that the machine has for some years past been able to insure for anything or anybody that was labeled Republican have encouraged its representatives in the legislature to act what Vanderbilt proclaimed: "The public be d——."

The time for a check to this odious and dangerous rule has arrived. The opportunity is afforded in the nominations made by the Democratic party for state treasurer and auditor general. The election of these gentlemen is "the way out of the woods." Their defeat means not only a continuance of the fraud and debauchery heretofore practiced, but such an increase of it as must appal and ruin.

Here are some figures that without going into confusing detail will convey to the taxpayer an approximate idea of the manner in which he has been and is being robbed.

Robert Emory Pattison was governor from 1883 to 1887. The appropriations for the legislative, executive and judicial departments made in 1883 to to cover the years 1882-84 less the sums vetoed, aggregated $1,817,088.07.

For the years 1889-90 of Beaver's administration the amount was $2,154,-118.01.

For the years 1896-97 under Hastings, not including the items Hastings vetoed, the total was $3,126,495.74, or very nearly double the sum consumed under Pattison from 1883 to 1887.

But Pattison was again governor from 1891 to 1895. The appropriations "for salaries of state officers, clerks and incidental expenses" and without reference to legislative and judicial expenses, during these four years, as compared with the appropriations under Hastings, were as follows:

For	Pattison.
1891-92	$559 450 09
1893-94	552,659 26
For	**Hastings.**
1895-96	1,360,816 48
1897-98	1,223,502 93

Here is considerable more than 100 per cent. increase for which not the shadow of an excuse can be offered, and increase at a time when general trade conditions were and are such as to compel the taxpayers from whom these moneys were relentlessly dragged to the exercise of a most rigid economy. As to the superiority and greater superiority and greater safety of Democratic administration as compared with the present administration, the figures above given are ample testimony. But as further proof that the looters have refused to give ear to the complaints of the people and will decline to be halted in their wrongdoing by anything short of a Democratic victory, the following comparisons of items in the first general appropriation bill under Hastings, with the second bill passed by the legislature just adjourned are given:

Increases in auditor general's department	$9,700 00
Treasury department	2,050 00
Internal affairs department	16,425 00
State librarian	14,000 00
Philadelphia harbor master	10,000 00
Judiciary	23,564 00
Public grounds and buildings	107,154 50
Department of agriculture	14,820 00
Department of public printing	700 00
Factory inspector's department	6,000 00
Legislature	42,746 86
Total	$237,510 36

And in the last general appropriation bill there were $250,000 less awarded the charities of the state than in the bill of 1895.

The figures in the case as here given, are as few and simple as could be made to cover it. The will be easily comprehended. They show the present cost of running the state departments at Harrisburg as compared with the cost under the Democratic government of 1883-86, the Democratic government of 1891-95 and the first two years of the present administration. The legislature of 1895, which provided the latter, was universally recognized as the most corrupt and reckless that had up to that time assembled, but these figures show that it was innocency almost as compared with the body so recently adjourned. And the new capitol scheme, and Custodian John Delaney's scheme for making an Aladdin's palace out of the gubernatorial residence, and a thousand and one others now incubating indicate as clearly as the sun at high noon that 1899 is looked forward to for furnishing still more luxuriant pickings and proportionately increased imposition upon the people. Bulking the figures for all purposes, the gross cost of the three administrations respectively, as covered by the general appropriation bills passed under each, sums up as follows:

Pattison's	30,069;155 47
Beaver's	31,106,238 73
Hastings'	48,000,000 00

The average citizen may well stand aghast at the revelations these figures contain. But standing aghast will not bring the remedy. For that end your votes should be cast for Walter E. Ritter and Michael E. Brown, the Democratic candidates for auditor general and state treasurer, whose election would be the beginning of the end of treasury ring rule, and would inaugurate a new order of things under which the citizen and taxpayer would get honest equivalent for the moneys he contributes to the state's coffers, and the state itself would be placed in a fair way of recovering the good name she has lost under the iniquitous guidance of Quay and his army of conscienceless boodlers.

State Fish Commission.

Governor Hastings is interesting himself in the matter of raising funds with which to enable the state fish commission to continue its work. Hon. Henry C. Dennet, the treasurer of the commission, received lately $650 from him which was subscribed by the following gentlemen: H. C. Frick, Pittsburg, $500; S. C. Lewis, Franklin, $25; Henry Cochran, Williamsport, $125. This makes a total of $11,650 thus far subscribed and pledged. The commissioners state that there seems to be an impression in some quarters that no subscription is desired less than $250. This they say is an error and that they are anxious to have it corrected. They will welcome the subscription of any amount.

Seeds Distributed.

Now that the department has had time to cast up its accounts, it developes that the free seed distribution of 1897, surpassed in extent anything before done, amounting to more than twenty million packages. Over a million of the packages were flower seed and nearly 300,000 field seed, and the balance being a great variety of vegetables. In the entire distribution nearly every variety of vegetable known to the agriculturist was distributed. The entire amount of seeds distributed was sufficient to plant an area of 355 square miles, or about six times the size of District of Columbia.

Match Made by Correspondence.

Miss Kate Peifer, daughter of Joseph Peifer, a well known young woman of Jersey Shore, some month ago answered an advertisement of a young man from Rochester N. Y., which appeared in a matrimonial journal, the columns of which he used to aid him in securing a wife. The young people corresponded and exchanged photographs and arranged for a wedding in the first part of October. On Saturday afternoon Fall Brook railway train brought the young man to Jersey Shore in search of his fiance. He found her in a short time and spent Sunday at her home, and Monday they left on the early Fall Brook train for Rochester, N. Y., where they will be united in marriage.

A Voice From the South End.

MR. REPORTER:—A little busy-body in the council has been annoying some citizens about having a little rubbish in the alleys. Yet for over a dozen years the street at his own premises has been almost entirely blocked with ugly piles of lumber. Let us have a little more fair-play and less insult and impudence. SOUTH ENDER.

Married at Lancaster.

In the presence of 300 guests at Lancaster, B. Frank Fisher, son of General B. F. Fisher, a member of the Philadelphia bar, was married Tuesday to Miss Louisa B. Reynolds. The groom is a grandson of Rev. P. S. Fisher, many years ago a Reformed minister in this valley, who had his home at Boalsburg.

Rev. Resick's Appointments

Sunday, Oct. 17, at Centre Hall, at 7 p. m.; at Spring Mills at 2 p. m.; at 10 a. m.

A few weeks ago the editor was taken with a very severe cold that caused him to be in a most miserable condition. It was undoubtedly a bad case of la grippe and recognizing it as dangerous he took immediate steps to bring about a speedy cure. From the advertisement of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and the many good recommendations included therein, we concluded to make a first trial of the medicine. Say that it was satisfactory in its results, is putting it very mildly, indeed. It acted like magic and the result was a speedy and permanent cure. We have no hesitancy in recommending this excellent Cough Remedy to anyone afflicted with a cough or cold in any form.—*The Banner of Liberty*, Libertytown, Maryland. The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall; S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills, and R. E. Bartholomew, Centre Hall.

THE BORO ENJOINED.

WORK ON THE NEW WATER PLANT STOPPED.

The Work on the Boro Water Works is Stopped until Injunction is Dismissed—No Bills for Work or Indebtedness to Be Paid or Bonds for Borrowed Money.

The work on the boro water works was stopped on Saturday evening by the arrival of Sheriff Cronister with an injunction which he served upon our esteemed boro fathers. No work has been done since and will not be until the injunction is dismissed by the boro authorities showing that the law sustains their action.

The matter will be heard in court on Saturday afternoon, next. The law alone must govern, otherwise the spirit of anarchy would sweep property rights and franchises to the demnition bow-wows. Law is founded upon reason and not made to minister to prejudices and wild ideas sown among the ignorant by designing men.

The injunction caused much interest and discussion among the inhabitants of our pretty, prosperous village. A few had an idea it was some ponderous iron machine to be hauled over on a wagon, not knowing that under our admirable system of government it came as silently as a snow-flake and in a whisper told our esteemed councilmen they must do no wrong to any of their neighbors' property, or the mighty arm of the Commonwealth would come down upon them like a thousand of brick. And the injunction says,

The boro shall borrow no money;

Shall pay no bonds;

Shall incur no indebtedness for water works;

And shall give no obligations or evidences of indebtedness therefor.

This would cut out councilman Ed. Wolf's little take of $13.60 "for engineering"; $4 for livery hire for junkets to Bellefonte by others; $50 for water right, and all other bills for work, unless it can be shown their doings were clearly within the law. It is to be hoped the boro treasurer has not yet cashed any such bills for his own safety.

Well, who would pay all this, is now asked. Why, if illegal, the ones who did it all, councilmen and such as appended their yea and names to any unlawful proceeding, or, perhaps, go to the county boarding house.

About a third of a mile of ditching was done Thursday, Friday and Saturday, from near the Diamond down to Arney's and Dinges' line.

The citizens voted to bond the town for $5000 for water plant complete including reservoirs, right-of-way, apparatus for extinguishing fires, etc. Now with all these indispensable items left out they have illegally contracted already for over $1200 in excess of the $5000 limit! To construct reservoirs, buy apparatus for extinguishing fires, etc., would require an additional expenditure of about $4000 on all of this it was expected to pull the wool over the eyes of the taxpayers under the manipulation of a couple in council who seemed to be doing the wishes of an outside influence.

The owner of one farm declares he would not like to take $500 for right-of-way and adjoining farm owners also claim like sums.

Yet the water supply to be reached, is only one-fourth of the quantity required.

The whole trouble and expense is plainly traceable to low malice.

A New Racket.

Swindlers in some parts have been working a new racket on the farmer. A well-dressed and glib-tongued stranger drives up to the door and states that he will pay $1 per bushel for the full crop of wheat, which is to be delivered at the nearest railroad point at a specified time. The farmer is requested to sign an agreement to that effect. The agreement afterwards wards turns up in bank as a note. The swindle was worked to no little extent in some parts of the state.

New Pipe Here.

Three car loads of cast iron pipe arrived at this station on yesterday afternoon's freight, to be used on the boro's proposed new water plant. This shipment is only part of the consignment. The contract calls for over two hundred tons of pipe. Some are of the impression that the pipe will be shipped back, while others say they will stay right here.

Croup Quickly Cured.

MOUNTAIN GLENN, Ark.—Our children were suffering with croup when we received a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It afforded almost instant relief.—F. A. Thornton. This celebrated remedy is for sale by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall; S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills, and R. E. Bartholomew, Centre Hall.

In Pennsylvania.

Uzal S. Hull, a prominent manufacturer at Stroudsburg, is dead.

Walter E. Goodwin, who murdered his wife at Mansfield, September 4, has been sentenced to be hanged.

Whooping cough killed John Glass, a veteran of the late war, 65 years old, at Fort Loudon, Franklin county.

John Wanamaker delivered the opening address at the annual convention of the State Sunday School Association at Harrisburg, Tuesday.

Because he was arrested for drunkenness, Anthony Steffel, aged 60, of McKeesport, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head.

Three colored mountaineers, who have been raiding the granaries and smoke-houses of Lancaster county farmers for some time, have been captured and lodged in jail.

President McKinley will visit Pittsburg November 3, to be present at the opening exhibition of pictures at Carnegie Institute on Founders' Day, and hear the first concert of the Pittsburg orchestra.

Col. George H. North, of Philadelphia, assistant adjutant-general on the staff of Maj. General Snowden, has resigned. He had been connected with the National Guard of Pennsylvania since 1868.

Secretary of the Commonwealth David Martin, has removed Col. James E. Barnett, deputy secretary, and appointed Richard E. Cochran, of York, in his place. Other changes will likely be made after the election.

The Pennsylvania railroad company has purchased forty thousand tons of steel rails from the Cambria and Carnegie companies, to be used in double-tracking the Atlantic City division and repairing other portions of the eastern lines.

District Attorney Fox, of Northampton county, has asked the court to relieve him of the responsibility of prosecuting the case against ex-Secretary Frank Reeder and others, charged with bribery. Attorney Fox is to wed the only daughter of Superior Court Judge H. J. Reeder, a brother of Gen. Frank Reeder, the accused.

Two American clipper ships, the "Tacoma" and the "Indiana," started from Philadelphia on a race around Cape Horn, Tuesday. The "Tacoma" goes to Tacoma and Seattle and the "Indiana" to San Francisco. Arthur Sewall, late candidate for vice president, owns the "Indiana." A large sum of money, put up by the owners, is to go to the ship making best time.

Advertising Pays.

An exchange recently gave notice that in case a buggy whip was not returned to a certain place before its next issue it would publish the name of the party who took it. The place designated was the back yard of a certain business place. The next morning after the first notice came out—the night having been been very dark—seventeen whips were picked up in the said back yard. Yet there are people who do not believe in advertising.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued during the past week:

Frank Hollingsworth, Altoona, and Amber S. Price, Bellefonte.

Floyd Sanderson, Huston twp., and Olive D. Comley, Unionville.

New Railroad Started

Operations on the Lewisburg, Milton and Watsontown railroad were commenced this week. Ground was broken between Milton and Lewisburg and the road will be pushed rapidly to completion.

Must Rise Early to See It.

If clear in the early morning of the 23d inst., a beautiful sight is promised in the eastern heavens, when Venus, Jupiter and the crescent moon will be quite near each other. Those who rise early will see it; those who rise late will hear about it.

Death at Boalsburg.

Patterson Hasson, a son of former associate judge Hasson, died last week. He was a pensioner, having served in the late war. His age was about 70 years.

The Trouble Over

A prominent man in town said the other day: "My wife has been wearing out her life from the effects of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint and Indigestion. Her case baffled the skill of our best physicians. After using three packages of Bacon's Celery King for the Nerves she is almost entirely well." Keep your blood in a healthy condition by the use of this great vegetable compound. Call at G. H. Longs, Spring Mills, sole agent, and get a trial bottle free. Large sizes 50c and 25c.

—If in need of a stylish and dressy suit, it is wise to consult Lewins, Bellefonte, and have him fit you out.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Cullings of More than Ordinary Interest from Everywhere.

Well, this is mighty fine weather.

Sharp frost, last Friday morning.

Potatoes are still selling at 50 cents.

Dont be a fogy or crank. Work for Centre Hall.

Work was plenty around these "dig"gins lately.

Work for our town, pity croakers who stand in the way.

The half inch of rain on Monday night was a good thing for the grain fields.

David Young, of near Colyer, lost a valuable horse about a week ago, likely from colic.

Davy Meyer is one of the few fortunate ones, in having a good crop of potatoes on his farm.

An unusual number of barns have been burned throughout this county and state this summer.

The First Presbyterian church of Blairsville is celebrating its seventy-fifth anniversary this week.

Would be greatly pleased to have remittances from those in arrears on the Reporter. Don't fail us, please.

Our friend and expert miller, Ezra Auman, of Farmer's Mills, purchased the Millheim brick mill, for $2800.

The water company has laid its mains into Hoffer street without needing to pay any one for "engineering."

J. H. Meyer, formerly of Linden Hall has taken charge of Sheriff Gross' roller mill at Winfield, Union county.

East Church street was so quiet on Monday morning you could have heard a wee snow flake drop on a cushion of down.

In some counties it is reported school chart agents are swindling school directors. Look a leedle oud in Centre county.

Mary Ortese, an Indian, died on 5th, at San Diego, Cal., of old age. Her daughter believes her to have been at least 130 years old.

On Wednesday a consignment of lead arrived at the station to be used for fastening pipe joints when the boro water pipes are laid.

Never retail a harmful story about another unless you have indubitable evidence of its truth. Even then silence is often the best policy.

The right-of-way has been neglected by our esteemed boro fathers, for their new water route. Other "engineering" accounts for the which.

Aaron Thomas has the new Presbyterian parsonage up and ready for the roof. It will be a creditable home for brother Christine, the pastor.

When the Daughters of the American Revolution get the site of Potter's Fort fixed up, it will be an attractive spot for visitors at the southern end of our town.

"Wer andern eine Grube graebt der fallt oftmals selbst hinein," is a true German saying. Translated: Those that dig ditches for others, often tumble in themselves.

It is sad for our citizens that the sound advice given in the Reporter for many months was not heeded by our esteemed boro fathers. Outside malice held sway against all reason.

Samuel Shoop has been appointed boro burgess to fill out postmaster Brisbin's term. Sam will undertake the handling of the big drunks while the police will look after the little boozys.

It is said that when the bicycle was first introduced in India the natives fell down and worshipped it. Why in this country some worship it so much as to borrow it from others all the time if it is from the ladies.

A freight train on the Frederick division of the Penna. railroad ran into a herd of cattle near Hanover, Pa., killed a number of the animals, cut Otis Noll, a brakeman, in two, and seriously injured two other trainmen.

Centre Hall is a good location for almost any kind of business enterprise and is the only really growing town in this county and in these dull times. Come and look around to be convinced that the Reporter is giving what is a fact.

A gentleman from across the valley asserted for a truth that several outsiders were scared off from purchasing property in our pretty town because some persons in it are "everlastingly getting up a turmoil and making high taxes." Well, it's sad indeed, but you find 'em in many other places.

Dr. Swallow, the Prohibition candidate for state treasurer, asked William R Thompson, the Independent candidate for the same office, to step out of the road and let him have a monopoly of the reform business in this campaign, promising to give Thompson, in return, enough votes next year to enable the Independent organization to have their nominees put on the ticket by certificate of nomination.

THE KLONDIKE.

Stories Told by Some Returning Prospectors.

DAWSON STORES CLOSED

The Trading Companies Brought Too Much Whiskey Up the River Instead of Supplies—Soupbones Fifty Cents—Wading Kneedeep in Snow on the Dalton Trail.

The steamer Farrallon arrived Saturday at Seattle, Wash., from Skaguay, Alaska. The Farrallon had on board 110 returning prospectors, among the number being Louis Long, direct from Dawson City, which place he left August 26, coming out on the Dalton trail. He stopped at Juneau.

In an interview, Long said: "When I left Dawson, the stores had stopped selling supplies, and restaurants had closed, because they could get nothing to cook. I believe that provisions will be scarce, although many of the miners are leaving. In my opinion, two hundred or three hundred will come out over the Dalton trail within the next few weeks, while a great many others are going down by St. Michaels.

"It was a great mistake in trading companies to bring so much whiskey up the river instead of supplies. Before we left Dawson nine cattle had been driven in and four of them butchered. Choice cuts brought $1.50 per pound, while soup bone was worth 50 cents. I paid $1 and $1.25 per pound for elk meat. As we wanted to get out as quickly as possible, I brought but very few provisions, the entire pack of each man—blankets and all—weighing about sixty pounds. We came up the river to Five Gingers, and then out over the Dalton trail. We crossed Summit September 21 in a snow storm, and had Indian guides to show us he way. We had to wade knee-deep snow. We met the Sharp party twelve miles this side of Summit with their cattle and it seemed to me doubtful whether they would get in. It took us just twenty-seven days to get down to tidewater."

Another passenger on the Farrallon was Henry A. Battnober, the mining expert, who is confidential man for the London Exploration Company, which is controlled by the Rothschilds. He has been over the Yukon diggings, going in and returning over the Dalton trail. He undoubtedly thinks well of the country, but is close-mouthed.

Others on board were Lieutenant S. L. Adair, Fifth United States Cavalry, and T. A. Garrett, of Seattle.

Mr. Garrett reached the Summit of White Pass with his partner, a man named McArthur. There they decided they could take in provisions for only one man, and tossed up to decide who should push ahead. Garrett lost, and came back to Seattle. He expects to try it again next spring.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

General A. J. Warner, of Ohio, bought gold mine the same day he announced himself a free silver candidate for the Senate last week.

Madam Woltow, of St. Petersburg, is trying to found a new club, which is to be devoted entirely to a hygienic development of women.

Edna Lyall enjoys the distinction of being the only woman novelist living who is included by Queen Victoria among her favorite authors.

Baron William Rothschild has all his food prepared according to the strictest Jewish laws, and takes his own cook and cooking utensils wherever he goes.

G. P. Wood, now baggage master in the Union Station in Boston, is one of three men in that city who hold the "Kearney Cross" for special bravery during the War of the Rebellion.

Janet Carlyle, who is now living in Toronto, is the only surviving member of the immediate family of her brother Thomas Carlyle, the famous philosopher.

Rev. Mr. Saunders, a member of the East Ohio United Brethren Conference, recently resigned because the Conference decided that its members should not use tobacco.

Frederick W. Lincoln, Jr., who is the oldest surviving Mayor of Boston, began to serve in 1858, and with the exception of three years, served until 1866.

Some dervish boats recently captured by the English in a Soudan fight contained one of General Gordon's uniform cases with the great soldier's name on the lid. It was sent home to his family.

Professor Andree is, or was, nearly 43 years of age and unmarried. He spent a year in America in 1876, as sweeper and mechanic in the Swedish department at the Philadelphia Centennial.

Lord James of Hereford lately settled a labor dispute on the Northeastern Railroad so satisfactorily to both sides that the men sent him an address of thanks and the company has presented him with a gold badge as a pass over its lines.

An ex-Sheriff of Michigan is at present using as an ordinary carriage a famous chaise owned by Governor Case in Territorial days. The chaise is said to be as strong as it was seventy-five years ago and able to stand fifty years more use.

Benjamin W. Clark, of Manchester, N. H. who has been appointed Consul at Pernambuco at a salary of $2,000, is the youngest son of the late Daniel Clark, who was United States Senator from New Hampshire and Judge of the United States Circuit Court for many years.

Dr. Withers C. Watt, the well-known English scientist, is at present in San Francisco on his way home from a several months' stay in the leper colonies in Australiasia, when he has been studying the disease.

MASKED MEN WRECK A BANK.

Big Steel Safe Cracked by the Use of Nitroglycerine.

The Hume Bank, of Hume, Mo., was entered by two masked men. With two nitroglycerine explosions they made an opening in the big steel safe containing $5,000 in cash, but did not get the money. Sol Moore, who gave the alarm, was compelled by the robbers to stand and watch the operations at the point of their guns. Marshal Powell arrived and put the robbers to flight. They stole a horse and carriage and left for the Kansas line. The bank building, of brick, was wrecked by the explosion.

New Cars.

The B. & O. Railroad is having built ten express cars for the use of the United States Express Company on the B. & O. lines. These cars are to be 60 feet in length, of extra strength, and so arranged that they can be used for the transportation of fine horses. They will be fitted with removable stalls, and when not used for horses they will be placed in regular service.

THE NEWS.

A transcript of a deficiency judgment for $100,949, obtained in Westchester county against the Hoboken Turtle Club in favor of the State Trust Company, was filed in the county clerk's office at New York.

Gus Schneider, who worked for a Mrs. Murphy on a farm about five miles from Binghamton, N. Y., bound his employer with ropes in the absence of her son, stole $1,000 in gold and banknotes from her trunk and disappeared. Schneider went to the Murphy's residence about three weeks ago as a tramp and was given employment.

The State committee of the National Democratic party has nominated Warren Switzler, of Omaha, to be a candidate for supreme judge instead of James M. Woolworth, who resigned. Switzler was chairman of the convention in Omaha and has attracted considerable attention by reason of his speech on that occasion.

All the business houses in Medora, Ill., including the bank, burned. Medora is a populous town 20 miles north of Alton, on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy.

Among the bills of indictment returned by the grand jury of Whiteside, Ill., was one against J. J. Johnston, head attorney of the Modern Woodmen of America, on the charge of riot. Johnston was the man accused of having organized a party in Rock Island, September 13, which came to secure the head office of the Modern Woodmen of America.

Col. William L. Brown, publisher of the New York Daily News, has written a letter to John C. Sheehan, resigning as member of the Tammany Hall executive committee.

The Japanese government has notified the State Department that it will send Mr. Shiro Fujita, acting chief of the Bureau of Marine Products, and Prof. Misukuri, of the Department of Science in the Imperial University, to the International Sea Fisheries Conference, to be held in Washington.

The executive committee of the National Municipal League met in Philadelphia, selected Indianapolis as the place for the next convention and appointed a committee to promote the election of Seth Low as mayor of New York.

A man, who gives his name as William Harris, has turned himself over to the Philadelphia police as one of the murderers of Wm. C. Wilson, the aged librarian, who was killed in his bookstore on July 16.

The funeral services of the late Genera Neal Dow was held in Portland. The attendance was very large, and the services were very simple in accordance with the wish of the deceased.

Commander Ballington Booth denies that there are any negotiations in progress looking toward a union of the American Volunteers and the Salvation Army.

Ex-Consul H. R. Williams, who arrived in New York, gives the details of the revolt against President Iglesias, of Costa Rica.

Crazed by the sight of the burning of his barn, William J. Baldwin, a prominent farmer of Thorndale, Pa., committed suicide.

Isaac Alderfer died at Norristown, Pa., from injuries inflicted by thieves, who subjected him to horrible tortures.

Augustus Sykes, of Baltimore, identified the corpse of the younger of the two men who were asphyxiated in the Broadway Garden Hotel, New York, as the remains of his brother, Samuel Sykes.

Twenty-three new cases of yellow fever were reported in New Orleans; eighteen new cases and two deaths in Jackson, Miss.; seven new cases and one death at Mobile.

Mrs. Augusta Nack and Martin Thorn were arraigned in Long Island City for the murder of William Guldensuppe. Both pleaded not guilty.

Habeas corpus proceedings in the case of Frank Reeder, ex-Secretary of State of Pennsylvania, and others, charged with conspiracy to bribe a member of the legislature to vote for John Wanamaker for United States senator, were heard by Judge Scott, at Easton, and went over to the November term of court.

Nearly a hundred buildings in Austin, Pa., including two churches and an opera house, were destroyed by fire. Losses estimated at $200,000.

Seth Low, candidate of the Citizens' Union for mayor of Greater New York, tendered his resignation as president of Columbia College.

Six persons were killed, and one fatally injured, in a wagon that was struck by a train at Willow Springs, Mo.

John J. Shepherd, of Cleveland, a capitalist, was arrested on a charge of embezzlement.

Ralph P. Newton, a teller of the First National Bank, of Denver, disappeared.

Four fishermen were drowned near North Long Branch, N. J.

David Henderson has confirmed the rumor that he has assumed the management of the Great Northern Theatre of Chicago. Mr. Henderson says he has secured the playhouse for three years, and will make it first-class in every respect.

The New Jersey anti-gambling amendment has been carried by the small but certain majority of 274 votes.

Suggestions have been made to the Postoffice Department that Postmaster Loftin, of Hogansville, Ga., be given another position. His transfer to another Government place in a small capacity in Washington or elsewhere came from his friends.

At Alliance, O., there was held the fourth annual gathering of the old people of that section. There was a large attendance, among the number being Mrs. Nancy Allison McKinley. She went out from Canton expressly for the day's gathering, accompanied by her daughter, Miss Helen, although a trip of 20 miles had to be made.

The timber along the Kentucky River southwest of Versailles, has been on fire several days. The loss and damage will be severe.

BURIED UNDER RUINS.

A Fierce Gale Causes the Partially Completed Structure to Collapse.

The big hotel at Lindsay Park, Mich., which was to have been the largest summer hotel at the Northern Michigan resorts, collapsed and is a total wreck. It was all enclosed and roofed, but the lower stories, it is asserted, were not properly braced and the fierce gale striking on the 400-feet of side wall caused the most exposed end to waver, and gathering momentum as it fell, the huge mass sank with a crash which was heard for a mile, burying forty workmen in a mass of broken timber and splintered boards.

In a few moments hundreds of willing hands were chopping and cutting away the wreckage, and in a short time the injured were being taken out and the wounded cared for. In an hour all were taken out.

F. A. Smith and A. M. Hall, spectators, were quite badly injured, as was Charles Gabriel, the electric lighting contractor. The money loss will be well up in the thousands, but the building will undoubtedly be rebuilt. The accident is said to have been due to rushing heavy work in the upper stories before the lower partition walls were properly braced.

TRAIN HELD UP.

Passengers Marched Out By Masked Bandits.

MAIL POUCHES RIFLED

Section Hands Forced in Broad Daylight to Flag the Train At a Loney Point In Indian Territory—While Three Robbers Cover the Frightened Passengers—Bandits Get About $300.

A despatch from El Reno, Okla., says:—Bandits robbed the southbound Rock Island passenger train and all its passengers at Siding No. 1, about five miles south of Minco, in the Indian Territory. The railroad and express officials have feared a hold-up in that section for several weeks, and armed guards have been put aboard all night trains at El Reno and carried through to Chickasea. It had not been thought that the outlaws were bold enough to attack a train in mid-day. The trainmen were completely surprised, and they were not prepared to offer any resistance when five masked men came upon them at the lonely siding.

The place is uninhabited, and the only persons in the vicinity at the time were four section hands. These men flagged the train, the robbers having compelled them to do so. The bandits were hidden at the time in a brush pile and jumped out as soon as the passenger train had taken the siding.

Under the pressure of Winchesters and ugly-looking six-shooters, the trainmen and express messenger and all of the score or more of passengers were made to climb down from the train and stand in a line hands up on the prairie along the railway. While three of the robbers covered the frightened crowd with their guns, the other two coolly and carefully robbed them.

The bandits secured about $300 in cash and such other valuables in the way of watches, pins and jewelry as were in sight. The passengers and trainmen having been plucked, three of the bandits turned their attention to the express and mail coaches, others standing guard over the helpless crowd on the prairie. The registered mail pouches were rifled, but the through safe in the express car resisted all the force and ingenuity of the road agents. When the messenger had convinced the bandits that he could not open the strong box they resorted to dynamite. Several heavy charges were exploded, but the safe proved bandit proof, though it was badly battered. Having taken possession of everything that they could carry away, the bandits mounted their horses and rode off to the west. As soon as the trainmen could collect their wits they got their scared passengers aboard and hurried to the next station south, Chickasha, from which point the railroad officials were notified of the hold-up. At Chickasha a posse of citizens was hurriedly formed. The posse set out in pursuit of the gang, and officers have been despatched from El Reno and other points in this section. It is hardly possible that the bandits can be overtaken in the prairie country, and they will probably be able to reach the Wichita Mountains to the west of the scene of the hold-up. Officers here believe the gang to be the same one that held up Santa Fe trains at Edmunds twice during the last month.

NEW INVENTIONS

An electric bath cabinet has been invented by a German, which has wooden racks arranged at each side of the tub, with electric connections to the racks and bars across the top so the body of the bather completes the circuit by touching the bars.

Casks and barrels are automatically tilted in a new holding frame as they become nearly empty by weighted pivoted levers under the rear of the barrels, the weight of the contents being sufficient to counterbalance the weights until it is almost gone.

Two Frenchmen have invented a tandem attachment for single wheels, consisting of a supporting frame, to be attached to the rear shaft and saddle post, with a pair of oscillating pedal cranks, to be mounted on the rear shaft to push the front cranks forward in turn.

A Camden man has patented a composition for the production of calcium carbide, from which acetyline gas is made, consisting of quicklime, 9 parts; carbon, 4 parts, and one-quarter of an ounce of sodium or potassium chloride to a pound of the lime and carbon.

An improved tie for horses or cows has a shield or apron stretched across a frame and fastened to the edge of the manger, the halter rope being secured to the outer edge of the apron frame to keep it tipped up while the animal is feeding and prevent waste.

In a new winding mechanism for watches a set screw is placed in the two-part key to adjust the frictional contact so as to just overcome the tension of the mainspring until nearly wound, when the key slips, thus preventing over-winding.

A Maryland man has invented a shirt with a detachable bosom, which is made double to fold through the centre and form four wearing surfaces, so that as fast as one surface becomes soiled it can be replaced by another until the four are used.

A machine has just been invented to remove cotton lint from the seed by means of rapidly revolving brush cylinders, which scrape the seed as it passes between tooth wheels, the lint being blown from the machine by an air shaft at one end.

A handy bicycle stand has a rest block supported by four hinged legs, the bicycle being inverted and hung on the stand by the crank-hanger, after which the legs are set at the proper angle to brace against the handle-bar and saddle to keep the wheel from twisting.

A new lock nut has a circular recess formed in one side in which a round spring is set with a reversely formed chisel-pointed tooth adapted to pass freely over the threads of the bolt when the nut is being screwed home and to bite into the apexes of the thread and lock the nut when turned in the opposite direction.

In a cheap reservoir attachment to change an ordinary pen into a fountain pen a split cylinder adapted to fit on the upper side of the penholder is connected by a narrow strip of springy metal to a scoop-shaped reservoir, with ridges inside to keep the outlet open to the proper width to feed the ink to the pen point.

To detach a horse from the wagon in case of a runaway the thills are fastened with a pair of sliding bolts, which are withdrawn by means of a lever, which also throws a brake on the rear wheels and stops the wagon, thus preventing it from running away itself if going down hill.

For the purpose of singeing the ends of the hair to make it grow thicker a new comb is made with a nonconducting handle, through which wires run to connect with a rod lying near the ends of the comb teeth, to be heated by the electric current passing through it.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Henry Savage Landor, a well-known artist, traveler and writer, has returned to India from Thibet, where he was arrested by natives, sentenced to death and tortured with hot irons and on the rack.

The members of the English-Cavendish sporting expedition which left Berbera, East Africa, last year, have been murdered by natives.

The betrothal is announced of Princess Feodora, of Saxe-Meiningen, and Prince Henry, of Reuss.

Max Horwitz, a well-known newspaper writer, died in Berlin.

The new Greek cabinet, headed by M Zaimis, was sworn in before King George.

Emperor William has decorated Prince Alphonse of Bavaria with the Order of the Black Eagle.

Rev. J. R. Edwards, a Methodist minister of Huntingdon, Ontario, while driving with his wife, was thrown from the carriage and instantly killed.

Torrential rains have fallen in the Departments of Aube, Ariege, and Haute Garinne, France. Bridges have been demolished, villages have been flooded, and many houses have been undermined.

A blue book, consisting of the report of the royal commission on the West India sugar industry, has been issued at London. The commission found the sugar industry to be in danger of extinction, owing to the bounty system and protective tariffs, and it suggested measares of relief, including the encouragement of the trade in fruit with New York.

The boundary dispute between Nicaragua and Costa Rica has been decided in favor of Nicaragua by General Alexander, who was appointed by President Cleveland to settle it.

Miss Leonora Jackson, an American, was awarded the music prize in Berlin known as the Mendelssohn stipendium.

Earthquakes have shaken many places on the coast of Borneo, and a new island has been thrown up near Mempakul.

The report that General Weyler has resigned is denied in Havana.

Fighting has been resumed in India between the British and the rebellious tribesmen.

Rumors of an alliance between Peru and Argentina against Chili have been circulated in South America.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg to the Paris Politique Coloniale says Russia is negotiating with Abyssinia to oppose the British advance in Africa and with the United States to arrest the extension of the British empire in the Pacific.

The Marquis of Landsdowne, British secretary of State for war, presented General Nelson A. Miles with a cavalry carbine and a British cavalry saddle and bridle.

Dr. Nansen, the Arctic explorer, is to receive $65,000 and a percentage of the receipts for fifty lectures in the United States.

United States Senator Wolcott is in London awaiting an answer from the British government to the propositions of the United States monetary commission.

The Frankfort Zeitung is being prosecuted for criticising the alleged erratic course of Emperor William.

JAPAN'S ENTERPRISE.

Money Appropriated to Teach Americans How to Make Tea.

Several months ago the Japanese Tea Guild sent to this country a special commission to investigate the condition of the Japanese tea trade in the United States and Canada, and to co-operate with its American representatives in giving publicity to the merits of Japanese teas and the best method of preparing them.

Tea bazaars are to be opened in many of the principal cities of the United States and Canada, where ladies can enjoy a cup of fine Japanese tea made by experts, and at the same time receive instructions which will enable them to make it equally well at home. More than half of the tea consumed in the United States and Canada is of Japanese growth, yet most Americans apparently do not understand how to prepare it so as to develop its delicious qualities. The Japanese Government has appropriated a large fund to aid in prosecuting this educational work. The Japanese Tea Guild has issued this official receipt for making Japanese tea:

First.—Use a small, dry and thoroughly clean porcelain teapot.

Second.—Put in one teaspoonful of tea leaves for each cup of tea desired.

Third.—When using Japanese teas, pour on the required quantity of fresh boiled water, and let stand with closed lid from two to three minutes. Never boil the leaves. In order to retain natural the flavor Japanese tea leaves should be kept in tight cans or jars, free from moisture.

Note.—To thoroughly enjoy the natural, delicate and sweet flavor, neither sugar nor cream should be used.

WHOLE FAMILY POISONED.

An Unnatural Mother Put Strychnine in the Food.

A special from Schuyler, Neb., says:—During the forenoon Frank Steinad came hastily in from Shell Creek precinct, nine miles northwest, to summon a physician to the home of Frank Divis, where he said the whole family had been poisoned. Dr. Sixta hastened out, and found four of the seven children in the family and their mother dead, a fifth child in a dying condition and a sixth victim sick.

Mr. Divis and his eldest son went away early in the morning, leaving before the rest of the family breakfasted. When the meal was prepared those remaining sat down, and early in the course of the meal Mrs. Divis made some such remark as "Eat a good breakfast and we'll all go togeiher."

The mind of one of the older sons was affected by the remark to the extent that he did not appease his appetite. A daughter younger than the son, after drinking about a half cup of coffee, became sick and vomited. The rest of the family continued the morning meal, although the children made wry faces and said the coffee did not taste good.

Strychnine had been put into the coffee, which soon showed its effects, when those not prostrated spread the alarm, but not soon enough to avoid the fatal effects noted.

PAYING IN MEXICAN DOLLARS.

Employes, However, Are Given Two for Every One Formerly Gold.

The manager of the large smelters of the Gugenheim syndicate, situated at Monterey, Mex., and at Aguas Calientas, has notified their men that hereafter their salaries will not be paid in gold, but will be in Mexican silver at the ratio of two Mexican dollars for one gold dollar.

It is reported that the same action will be taken by the railroads and other foreign corporations in Mexico toward their office employes.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Consul Ridgley at Geneva, Switzerland, in a report to the State Department says that during the first six months of this year there was a considerable revival of exportations to the United States, especially in watches.

R. B. Newman was appointed postmaster at Creston, Wirt county, W. Va., to succeed W. H. Armstrong, removed.

David E. Roberts, of Baltimore, was appointed cataloguer in the art department of the new National Library.

Consul Black at Nuremburg, Germany, says that the United States manufacturers of lead pencils are making inroads in Germany, especially in the cheaper grades. It is claimed by the German manufacturers that the present United States tariff practically excludes German goods, and it is also claimed that the German duty is much too low.

Consul Grimke, at Santo Domingo, informs the State Department that on August 9, a new tariff law was enacted, which imposes a tax of 3 per cent. on all exports and imports.

There were 64 appointments of fourth-class postmasters Tuesday.

Secretary Long had a conference with the Bureau Chiefs, concerning the proposition to have electricity instead of hydraulic power used for the turretts of the Alabama, Illinois and Wisconsin. No conclusion was reached, and the subject will be further considered during the week.

The Secretary of the Treasury has awarded to the McIlvain-Unkfer Company, of Pittsburg, Pa., the contract for the erection and completion of the public building at Patterson, N. J., at their bid of $130,755.

TOURISTS IN A WRECK.

Broken Journal on Rio Grande Train Derails the Cars.

One person killed, one so badly injured that he died soon after the accident, and others slightly injured is the record of a wreck on the Denver and Rio Grande narrow guage at Cotopaxi, seventy-two miles west of Pueblo, Colo., caused by the breaking of a journal on one of the coaches. The train was the first section of No. 6, from over Marshal Pass, and was slowing down to take the siding at Cotopaxi. While running at ten miles an hour a journal on the rear trucks of the first day coach broke. The car pitched over on its side and dragged with it all the cars behind, another coach, two sleepers and the company's pay car. Three tourist coaches, the baggage car, and engine, all ahead of the first coach, remained on the track. The cars were all crowded with excursionists bound to the festival of Mountain and Plain at Denver.

There was little excitement and not much wreckage, as the train was running very slowly.

A dozen or more received more or less painful injuries, but were not seriously hurt. Mrs. McIntyre was in lower berth four, in the forward sleeper, and was found after the wreck lying dead on the ground opposite the berth window. She was badly crushed.

Mr. Seyler was standing on the platform between the two coaches when the wreck occurred. He was badly crushed but conscious to the last. Of the injured, the death of Mrs. Robinson, of Delta, only is feared.

Immediately after the accident a relief train with surgeons was sent out from Salida, and all were promptly given attention. Wrecking crews were sent out from Pueblo, and the tracks were cleared in three hours.

FIELD OF LABOR.

We export meat to Japan.

Japan hasn't a storing house.

Berlin contains 5,000 bakers.

London has 600,000 dwellings.

Fish are sold alive in Japan.

Detroit has 410 idle machinists.

There are 6,000 species of plants.

A paper telegraph wire is announced.

New York varnishes have won a strike for $3 a day.

Detroit clerks invited employers to attend their meetings.

Brooklyn and New York cornice makers struck for $3.50 a day.

Cleveland bakers want the State to fix the weight of a loaf of bread.

The eight-hour day has prevailed at the Salford England Iron Works since 1883.

Wheeling musicians kicked because the Hod Carrier's Union employed a non-union pianist.

Of 131 local union of the Custom Tailors' Union 85 favor a further restriction of immigration.

Detroit peddlers have organized. They will test the constitutionality of an ordinance taxing them $25 a year.

There are now twenty-two local associations of hat makers and finishers connected with the United Hatters of North America.

Harry Barter, of the Detroit Longshoremen's Union, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for City Treasurer

The united garment workers of Detroit are now working full time, six days in the week, with overtime three nights per week.

The United Association, of Plumbers Steamfitters, and Steamfitters' Helpers, of Chicago, suggest that members of the organization in every State in the Union shall urge the Legislature to pass laws making eight hours a legal day's employment for all who work for wages.

The Federation of Labor has been condemned by the Pittsburg United Labor League for declaring the breweries of that town "not fair." They employ Knights of Labor.

At the National Brewery workers' convention there were two chairman, representing both languages. When a motion was made in German it was translated into English by one chairman, and when it was amended, in English, it was translated,

Canadian unionists want the Dominion government either to establish a government factory for the making of uniforms for the soldiers or to have inserted in the contracts the clause that the clothing must be manufactured only in union factories.

The Fiherman's Union, of Cleveland, has presented a scale for the acceptance of the houses, which the latter considered quite fair. It provided for a wage or $2, a working day of eleven hours, and 25 cents an hour for overtime, and specifies that the crew shall contain not less than five men.

DOUBLE FAMILY TRAGEDY.

Man Kills Father-in-Law and Commits Suicide.

During a quarrel, George P. Pfeffer, a stenographer, shot his father-in-law, Robert Delaney, through the brain and then killed himself at their home in St. Louis.

Delaney came in intoxicated, his usual condition, and a quarrel ensued. Suddenly Pfeffer drew a revolver and shot Delaney through the head.

Hearing the shot, Pfeffer's wife rushed into the room just in time to see her husband send a bullet through his own head and another through his heart.

THE KEYSTONE STATE.

Latest News Gleaned from Various Parts

GOLD IN WAYNE COUNTY

A Klondike Fever Seizes the Inhabitants—August Shreider Said to Have Stolen Mistress' Money—A 2-Year-Old Child So Shockingly Burned That She Died—The Lackawanna Seeking a Route to Phila.

During the absence of Miss Mary Smith from her room at the Merchants' Hotel, Pottsville, her trunk was broken open and nearly $400 taken, most of it being in gold coins.

Miss Smith was eccentric and didn't believe in banks, because she once lost a considerable sum of money in a failure. Only two weeks ago Mrs. Kate Mitchell was robbed of a tin box containing nearly $300 in gold under like circumstances.

Two-year old Lulu Jenkins was shockingly scalded at her home, Fourth and Penn-coast Streets, Chester, as the result of an accident. Her brother in playing ran against the little one, knocking her into a boiler of hot water.

The screams of the child were heard by the mother, but before the child could be rescued her head and shoulders were terribly burned. Death resulted at the Chester Hospital.

Another of the series of postoffice robberies occurred at Foot of Plane. Stamps to the amount of $7 and $25 in cash was taken. The office is in the depot, and a whole cheese and a sack of flour were also taken.

There is a rumor in railroad circles in Easton that the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Company is making efforts to secure control of the Easton & Quakertown Railroad, and continue the line now building between Quakertown and Riegelsville, to Easton. This would give the Lackawanna people a route to Philadelphia.

Another report which seems to have foundation is that the Lackawanna Company is trying to effect a lease of the Easton & Northern Railroad, or a right of way over the bridge about to be built across the Lehigh River at Easton.

August Schreider was arrested in Carbondale on a charge of having robbed Mrs. Mary A. Murphy, of Conklin Centre, near Binghamton, N. Y., of $1100. Schreider worked on Mrs. Murphy's farm and the accusation is that after taking the money, he dragged her into the cellar and covered her with bags of potatoes. When arrested, Schrieder had only $163 on him. He will be taken to Montrose and held to await a requisition from the New York authorities.

Wayne County people are excited over the report that gold has been discovered on the Rutledge Farm, near Clemo. A large quantity of gold dust has been separated from the rock. The fever has spread to adjoining townships and at South Canaan farmers have put down two shafts.

Arthur Murphy, of Cleveland, one of the five prisoners who escaped from the Mercer County jail last week by dynamiting a hole in the floor, was captured near Harmonsburg, Crawford county, after a desperate fight.

John Volkman, of Allentown, originally of Philadelphia, dropped dead while suffering from an attack of heart disease.

Thieves stole a whole wagonload of grain, a side of beef and a calf from several farmers in Chalfont.

Burglars made an unsuccessful attempt to blow open the safe in the warehouse of the Bailey Brothers at Dillsburg.

A new reservoir that holds over $3,500,000 gallons of water has just been completed for the Bangor Water Company at a cost of $2,500.

The citizens of Bloomsburg are highly pleased over the decision of the postal authorities to grant the town the free delivery system, to begin February 1.

Although the term of the present postmaster at Bangor does not expire until next February there are already 15 applications in the field with their petitions.

Thieves visited the large barn of Expressman John Shulby, on Broad street, Spring City, and made off with two sets of harness, some blankets and other articles. The next visited the barn of Allan Rogers, on Yost Avenue, and stole two sets of carriage harness.

Mrs. Catherine Watts, who lives with her son several miles west of Sellersville, celebrated her 101st birthday. Mrs. Watts was born in Rockhill Township October 5, 1796. In July 1811, she married William Watts, a farmer. In 1880, at the age of 90, Mr. Watts died of cancer. Mrs. Watts is the mother of ten children, five of whom are living. The oldest is 83 and the youngest 57 years of age. There are living 48 grandchildren, 149 great-grand children, and 23 great-great-grandchildren. Miss Watts can thread a needle without the assistance of glasses, converse well in Pennsylvania Dutch and recall vividly many incidents in the history of her country, as well as many events of the three wars throughout which she has lived. Her health is good. She eats three meals daily and sleeps well.

KILLED IN A MINE.

Three Men the Victims of a Terrific Explosion in a Pennsylvania Coal Pit.

A heavy explosion of gas occured in No. 2 slope of the Parrish Coal Company, at Plymouth, at which three men lost their lives.

The force of the explosion was plainly felt on the surface, and a rescuing party was at once sent into the mine, but they worked under great difficulties, as the brattice work was down and ventiliation was poor.

The place where the men were at work was reached about 5 o'clock and their bodies taken out.

The cause of the accident is yet a mystery. One theory is that the men came unexpectedly upon a pocket of gas and set it on fire with their lamps. Another is that somebody carelessly left a door open which sent the gas in large volumes into the place where the men were at work.

About 40 men were at work in the lower lifts of the mine when the explosion occured. They all reached the surface, although some of them had narrow escapes from the afterdamp.

Cable Train Held Up.

Two men at the points of revolvers, stopped a cable train one mile south of Kansas City on the Summit-Street Line on the last run, secured what small change the conductor had and escaped. Gripman N. J. Israel did not comply with the order to stop quick enough and one of the men fired a shot at him. No damage was done, and the conductor submitted to his pockets being searched. There were no passengers on the car. The robbers were young men.

SUNSHINE.

Look out, look out, my little maid,
The rain is falling fast,
And all the sky with gathering shade
Of cloud is overcast.
Oh, mother dear! big drops I hear
Beat on the window pane;
But in the sky a light I spy,
Of sunshine in the rain."

The clouds rolled by, out broke the rays,
Glinting athwart the shower.
'etting the rain drops all ablaze,
Like pearls on leaf and flower.
Oh, mother dear! the heaven is clear,
The sky is blue again;
The air is bright with jewelled light
Of sunshine in the rain."

The ripening years passed o'er the maid
Since that sweet summer-tide;
The girl is now a matron staid,
With children by her side,
When round her life the clouds grow rife
Of sorrow and of pain,
She knows from heaven that light is given,
Like sunshine in the rain.

His First Love.

BY A. BLAIR LEES.

They were sitting in Bryce's luxurious chambers—a party of men whom business or pleasure had kept in town during the festive season, or who had not had sufficient inducements offered them to quit it. Bryce was laying down the law concerning The Flirting Woman in his own dogmatic way.

"A woman who flirts," he announced, in a tone of absolute finality, "a woman who deliberately plays with a man's heart for her own amusement is capable of anything—anything! from pocket-picking to murder."

The men seated around the table exchanged covert smiles. It was a joke of old standing amongst them that Bryce had been jilted by his first and only love—hence this particular bee in his bonnet, his confirmed bachelorhood and unchivalrous attitude toward the fairer half of creation. Gordon, a slim young barrister, took up the cudgels on behalf of the sex.

"Granted," he said, with an engaging drawl, "that a woman has no more right to tamper with a man's heart than with his banking account, but you would never get the dear creature to understand the principle of the thing. Scores of women, who would not stoop to wrong you of a halfpenny, would break your heart without compunction, out of sheer fun and kittenish perversity."

Bryce shot a glance at the speaker—his dark eyes flashing with the vindictive bitterness that the subject always roused in him.

"I say," he reiterated, with harsh emphasis, "that a deliberate flirt is capable of anything."

"Yaas, dear fellow," drawled Gordon, sweetly, "we all heard you. Only—you can't prove it."

"Can't?"

"No. You assume, what is manifestly unfair, that a woman who is guilty of one trifling weakness is capable of all—is, in fact, utterly unprincipled. You can't make it good. How would you stand yourself, judged by the same slap-dash rule? And they do say, don't they, that flirting girls make the best wives?"

"Would you care to run the risk?" asked his host, with a grim laugh.

Gordon shrugged his shoulders. "In my humble opinion," he said, lightly, "the risk is inevitable—the results a matter of degree."

A general laugh followed this precocious statement.

"What do you say, Ives?" demanded Bryce of a silent, keen-eyed man. "You are acquainted with the Indian variety of the tribe—you ought to know a little about the subject."

Ives shook his head. "I'm no judge," he said, diffidently. "I have been upcountry too long, and flirtation is a lost art in the remote stations—men can't very well flirt with each other. My principal experience of our fair exports was during the Mutiny, and that is not exactly an honest test, you will agree."

"Why not?" sneered Bryce.

Ives looked at him a little curiously before replying. "You men who sit at home at ease," he remarked, quietly, "rarely seem to grasp the intense gruesomeness of fighting. Flirtation never stands that fiery ordeal. Love, real love, the genuine article, thrives and blossoms under the strangest conditions and in the grimmest scenes—its counterfeits wither at the first breath of a hostile cannon. Did you ever picture your ideal flirt—the woman with no good in her—in a beleaguered fort, among the unspeakable horrors of a siege—where the enemy's shells keep crashing through the walls in quite unexpected places, and the groans of wounded men are the least alarming sounds? I thought not. I could tell you a story of a flirt I knew," he went on, twirling the stem of his glass round and round between his fingers. "It may interest you. I don't think it will bore you. Did any of you know Jack Reeves?"

A subdued murmur of assent passed round. Jack Reeves was dead. Ives' eyes were on his glass, and he did not see the dark, painful flush that crept slowly over his host's face, nor the ashen pallor that succeeded it.

"You know how he died, of course?"

"We heard," said one of the men, with a slight effort, "that he and his wife were killed at the taking of some out-of-the-way fort by the rebels. It was a most deplorable affair."

"It was. I was in it."

"You?" exclaimed Gordon. "It was reported that every one of the defenders was killed."

"I dare say. It was not always easy to make out accurate reports just then—survivors had a disorderly knack of turning up, wounded and half-starved, after the dispatches had been sent home. I ought to have been killed, no doubt, but I was knocked over in the thick of the last struggle, and fairly buried beneath a pile of rebel corpses. That saved me, I believe. The relief party we had been waiting for arrived on the scene half an hour too late. They routed the mutineers, and paid the last tribute of respect to their dead friends, and the men who meant to bury me brought me round again instead. But enough of that—it is not an experience to linger over.

"We were quite a nice little party at Jubbulpur before the row broke out. I was down on a visit to Jack. He had been home on furlough the year before, and brought a wife back with him. She was the most desperate flirt I ever met. Not one of those sparkling, piquant creatures whom one instinctively expects to have some fun with, but 'a daughter of the gods, divinely fair.' A calm, statuesque beauty, with an oval face, grandly chiseled features, a perfect mouth and wonderful, luminous gray eyes.

"Old Major Gardner, who was in command of the garrison, hated the sight of her. I soon found out why. She never descended to frivolity, or let men render her conspicuous by their attentions, but she would listen by the hour while a man poured out his homesickness, his ambitions, his lofty aspirations, his yearnings after the ideal, and any other beautiful sentiment he happened to possess, and she would witch the heart out of him with the subtle, exquisite sympathy that lurked in her marvelous eyes, and in the curves of her wistful, perfect lips. And then, some day, the unlucky wretch would lose his head, and she—she would lift her delicate eyebrows incredulously and freeze him into nothingness.

"Then the crash came. I won't bore you by going into that—it is ancient history now—but I should like to tell you how that woman died. For five weeks we held the tiny fort against a horde of rebels, and our slender garrison thinned daily.

"The mutineers knew their business thoroughly—thanks to our careful training. They planted their batteries on the roofs of neighboring houses and kept up a deadly fire on the fort. The havoc their shells wrought was frightful. Strong men were killed at their posts. Poor wretches who lay moaning in the 'hospital room' were hurled into eternity, together with the ministering women who bent over them, and the bodies were hastily buried in the compound after dark. Day by day our ranks thinned, and the situation became, if possible, more serious. We had got a messenger sent off to the nearest station for assistance, but we neither knew whether he had got safely through the enemy's lines, nor whether he had found the other forts in the same plight as our own.

"It was a hideous experience. And through all the horror and carnage Mrs. Reeves passed calmly and serenely—like some fair star shining amid black clouds. In that terrible crisis, with that awful, palpable shadow of death hanging over us, all the falser side of her nature seemed to slip away from her like an ugly mask, leaving only what was good, and womanly and true. Nothing daunted her, nothing sickened her. She went to and fro among the men, looking after their comfort, cheering the despondent; always brave and hopeful herself, and infecting others with her brightness.

"Her care for the wounded was most unwearying. She seemed to feel no fatigue where they were concerned, tended them without a thought of the risk she often ran from flying bullets and other missiles. Their own mothers and sisters could not have done more for them than she did—or done it in a sweeter way. When food ran short she evolved meals for us out of most unpromising materials, and lived on the same bare rations as the rest, in spite of our protests.

"The men simply worshipped the ground she walked over, and would have followed the forlornest of forlorn hopes at her bidding. The Major's views concerning her underwent a complete alteration. I saw him once dash his hand furtively across his eyes as he watched her supporting the head of a poor fellow dying of a gunshot wound, and whispering gentle words into his ear. I think he foresaw the end from the beginning; though—true old bulldog that he was!—he never admitted it. The odds were too great even for British pluck and valor—unless help came soon.

"The fort was a queer, rambling little affair, with a detached tower rising from an angle of the compound. Jack and I shared the same watch at night on the tower roof. Long watches they were, as we grew short-handed, and weirdly still the nights seemed after the hideous din of the day time—a cold, tense stillness, only broken by the howling of the jackals in the nullahs and the comparatively musical cries of the rebel sentries. And always, when we had been at our posts a little while, we would see her gliding toward us, shadowy and ethereal in the starlight—for the stars came out and shone down as serenely on us in our trouble as on our gayties of a month before. Years seemed to have elapsed since then! And she would slip her hand through Jack's arm and lay her cheek against his sleeve, and watch with us—silent and intent as we were ourselves. There was no need for speech between those two. In the presence of the death angel things clear marvelously. All their former differences dropped out of sight, forgiven and forgotten. Only their love remained, and if ever a man and woman understood each other, they did. They could read each other's hearts without a word spoken on either side.

"She made it up to Jack then. She never hindered him or unsteadied his nerves with tears and lamentations; she was the truest, bravest helpmeet man ever had. Once, near the end, when she thought herself unobserved, I saw her lay her head down on his shoulder and cry quietly. And I saw the great tears rolling down his face as he bent over her—but I don't believe it was a case of 'white feather' with either of them.

"Well, to cut it short, when the last day came, there were less than a dozen of us left—seven Englishmen, three of the faithful Sikhs, and Mrs. Reeves. Our position was practically hopeless. The Sepoys had taken the fort buildings after a lot of stubborn fighting and heavy loss on our side. Only the isolated tower remained in our possession, and to say that we were 'intrenched' in that picturesque, but highly incommodious, building would be a fine bit of poetic license. We were boxed in like rats in a trap. The end was, as the doctors say, 'merely a question of time,' unless help came, and of that we had begun to despair. It had become plain to us that our situation was, in all probability, the rule, and not the exception, and that the country must be in a state of revolt. We went about with grim faces in those days. We knew that we were doomed, but we meant to exact a high price for our lives, and had no notion of hurrying the final issue. The mutineers, to do them justice, were in no pressing hurry either. either. They appreciated the race sufficiently to know that a handful of half-staved and desperate Englishmen were likely to prove dangerous at close quarters, and they showed no indecent haste to come in and finish off the dying lion.

"They had us safe, and waited a day or two, with the patience of an experienced grizzly bear sitting under his victim's bough—not venturing into the compound within range of our fire, but contenting themselves with shooting at us from the fort buildings. But when that last day dawned, we knew our time had come. There were unmistakable signs of activity in the enemy's camp.

"They had dragged a couple of small guns into the two doorways opening on to the compound, and pounded away perseveringly at the tough old tower, chipping large pieces off the stones, without doing much damage. I don't fancy they cared to try shells at that short distance. Now and then their gunners showed themselves, and gave us an opportunity of retaliation, of which we were not slow to avail ourselves, and we did plenty of promiscuous shooting.

"The stairs leading from the base of the tower to the roof were divided into two flights by a small room or landing, lit by narrow loopholes and shut off from the lower flight by a fairly strong door. The Major took up his position in this place with some of the men. Jack and I, with a couple of others, occupied the roof.

"Jack was shooting away with appalling regularity. The muscles of his good-natured face were set like iron, his eyes were glittering, his hands cool and steady. He used two weapons alternately, and his wife, with a resolute expression on her pale, beautiful face, stood quietly by him, loading while he fired, utterly regardless of the hail of bullets that struck the stonework around her.

"All at once the guns ceased firing, and the supply of bullets began to slacken gradually, and shortly after we heard the Major's voice below, bellowing to us to come down. Jack was turning slowly away from the parapet, when I saw him leap suddenly in the air and fall back, stone dead, by his wife's side. Poor thing! She sank down on her knees beside him with a cry that went to my heart. Still, I could do nothing for her, so I went down to the Major.

"He was greatly shocked at my news, but drew me hastily toward the loophole by which he was standing.

"'What do you make of their silence, Ives? Can you guess what their next move will be?'

"I could not, and told him so.

"'They mean to venture a little more on the stakes,' he said, with a grim smile. 'They are going to run a gun out into the open, in the face of our bullets, and pour a heavy fire into the door below. One round of gunners will suffice for the work, and they will doubtless die happy in the knowledge that they are striking the hated Englishmen's death-blow. Then, the instant a breach is made in the door, the whole pack of fiends will swarm out of their cover and storm the tower.'

"'And we?' I asked, rather laconically—the programme was not inviting.

"'The staircase is narrow,' he replied, sententiously. 'We have some ammunition left and our swords. The first heroes through the breach will be the first in Valhalla.'

"'And Mrs. Reeves?' I asked, with a shudder.

"The old gentleman's brave face twitched slightly. I read in his eyes the terrible, inevitable reply, but before he could frame the words, a touch on his arm made him turn round. Mrs. Reeves stood behind us, very pale, but perfectly composed.

"'Major,' she said, 'my dear husband'—her sweet voice faltered for a minute, then steadied itself—'my husband promised that, if the worst came, he would keep his last bullet for me. May I now rely on you to do me this service? You will not fail me?' she added, appealingly.

"Her old enemy took the hand resting on his arm, and lifted it gently to his lips.

"'Madam,' he said, in his stately, old-fashioned way, 'I am honored by your request. If the worst happens, as I greatly fear it will, you may rely on me. I will not fail you. But go back now—if—if I want you, I will call.'

"She thanked him gratefully, and returned to her vigil on the roof. We turned back to our loophole—I think neither of us could have looked the other in the face just then for our life's ransom.

"Suddenly a shout from the men at the opposite loophole, followed by the crack of their rifles, took us over to them. The gun on their side had been run out, as the Major predicted. Two of the gunners had already fallen. Two more rolled over lifeless as the gun was brought into position. The man who was pointing it fell by Major Gardner's hand.

"'Quick! Ives,' he cried; 'the man with the match.'

"I obeyed, but only succeeded in winging him. His right arm dropped at his side, but, with a defiant yell, he snatched at the match with his left and fired. There was a deafening report and a crash of wood, followed by such a howl of triumph as might have come from the throats of a legion of fiends.

"'To the stairs!' shouted the Major, heading the rapid descent.

"We formed on the bottom steps, two abreast—just in time. On they came with a rush, leaping and yelling; down they went before our fire. Twice we repulsed them, but each time the sea of dark, demoniac faces surged in again. On they came, leaping over the bodies of their fallen comrades, on to the very stairs where we stood.

"The fight was a sharp and a terrible one. We fought as men are likely to fight in such a case, but we were outnumbered completely. Three of us fell. All of us were badly wounded. Every step of that winding stair was slippery with our blood. Inch by inch, we fought our way back to the landing—those that were left of us, four white men and two Sikhs.

"On the threshold we paused a moment, and in obedience to the Major's command emptied our last volley at the crowd. They cleared back a space, tumbling over one another, and we managed to close the door and drag the bars across. Then, as they rushed up again, on the other side, battering at the wood with horrid imprecations, we leaned against the walls, utterly spent. Our ammunition was gone; we were all in a sorry plight. One of the Sikhs had sunk down half-insensible; the Mayor supported himself against the door, in little better case.

"He pulled himself together with an effort, looked around at us with a sad smile, which had yet something of pride in it, and then he called out for Mrs. Reeves. He stood there, fingering his pistol nervously, his brave old face working. I have always thought that he meant to shoot her down as she turned the corner, to save her the torturing minute of anticipation, but she must have been near at hand, for when he looked up she was standing on the bottom step—waiting!

"I can never forget that weirdly terrible scene. It is fixed indelibly on my brain. The crashing blows thundering on the door, the infernal yelling of the fiends outside of it, the gloomy landing, with the fierce sunlight filtering through the narrow loopholes, the handful of desperate, doomed men, wounded and unsightly, the swarthy faces of the Sikhs, and, in the midst of it all, that fair young woman, her white dress torn and draggled and soiled with smoke and blood, her face utterly calm—standing there, without a trace of fear, waiting for her death.

"'I am quite ready, Major,' she said simply.

"The men caught their breath sharply. One of them, a big Irishman, gave a loud sob and crossed himself. The Major could not speak. He made her a low bow—then, raising his weapon, he shot her through the heart. The next moment he fell himself, as the door burst open and the horde rushed in. The rest you know.

"It is not a story to talk about. I never told it before for that reason; but what Bryce said to-night made my blood boil, and——Why, Bryce! Bryce! Surely, my dear fellow, you don't think I meant——"

Ives rose abruptly from his chair and hurried round the table to his host.

The other men, whose attention had been riveted on the story, followed his movements with startled eyes; then they got up, too, and crowded round in consternation.

Bryce had dropped forward with his arms on the table, his face buried in his hands. His breath came and went in long, shuddering sobs that shook his whole frame, and when they spoke to him he seemed as if he did not hear. His vest was disordered, as though it had been hastily torn open, and on the table before him lay a jewelled miniature. Ives, glancing at it as he bent over his friend, drew back with a smothered exclamation.

"Great Heaven!" he gasped, with paling lips. "It is she!"

It was the portrait of a grandly beautiful girl, with a wistful, perfect mouth and luminous gray eyes.

Poor Bryce! He had lived and loved—and lost!

The men drew away from him reverently. They did what seemed the kindest thing, and slipped out of the room quietly, leaving him alone with his dead. Not till they reached the door did even Gordon find his voice, and then he only said, "Poor old Bryce!"

Ives stood on the doorstep when they had all gone. He thought of the stricken man in his lonely room above, and a great flood of pity welled up in his heart. Perhaps he, too, had suffered—for he shut the door softly and went back again to his friend.—Strand Magazine.

More English cricketers were born in the Nottingham town of Sutton-in-Ashfield than anywhere else in Eng-

AFTER THE SURRENDER.

General Grant Would Permit No Celebration at Appomattax.

General Horace Porter, in his 'Campaigning with Grant," in the Century describes the surrender at Appomattox. General Porter says:

Before parting Lee asked Grant to notify Meade of the surender, fearing that fighting might break out on that front, and lives be uselessly lost. This request was complied with, and two Union officers were sent through the enemy's lines as the shortest route to Meade, some of Lee's officers accompanying them to prevent their being interfered with. A little before four o'clock General Lee shook hands with General Grant, bowed to the other officers, and with Colonel Marshall left the room. One after another we followed, and passed out to the porch. Lee signaled to his orderly to bring up his horse, and while the animal was being bridled the general stood on the lowest step, and gazed sadly in the direction of the valley beyond, where his army lay—now an army of prisoners. He thrice smote the palm of his left hand slowly with his right fist in an absent sort of way, seemed not to see the group of Union officers in the yard, who rose respectfully at his approach, and appeared unaware of everything about him. All appreciated the sadness that overwhelmed him, and he had the personal sympathy of every one who beheld him at this supreme moment of trial. The approach of his horse seemed to recal him from his reverie, and he at once mounted. General Grant now stepped down from the porch, moving toward him, and saluted him by raising his hat. He was followed in this act of courtesy by all our officers present. Lee raised his hat respectfully, and rode off at a slow trot to break the sad news to the brave fellows whom he had so long commanded.

General Grant and his staff then started for the headquarters camp, which, in the meantime, had been pitched near by. The news of the surrender had reached the Union lines, and the firing of salutes began at several points, but the general sent an order at once to have them stopped, using these words: "The war is over; the rebels are our countrymen again; and the best sign of rejoicing after the victory will be to abstain from all demonstrations in the field." This was in keeping with his order issued after the surrender of Vicksburg: "The paroled prisoners will be sent out of here to-morow. * * * Instruct the commanders to be orderly and quiet as these prisoners pass, and to make no offensive remarks."

A Wonderful Pump.

If the details and figures given by a correspondent of the Chicago Record are exact concerning one of the pumps of the Calumet and Hecla mine, it is, without doubt, the greatest mechanism of the kind in the world, its capacity of water delivery being some 2,500,000 gallons every hour in the twenty-four, and even then without reaching its utmost. The apparatus is a triple-expansion pumping engine with a capacity of 60,000,000 gallons, standing nearly fifty feet in height and requiring 1,500-horse power for its operation, and it has been proved by actual tests that its nominal performance can easily be maintained for an indefinite time without injury or strain, and that, pushed to the full extent, the pump could handle approximately 75,000,000 gallons in twenty-four consecutive hours. The purpose of this pump is to furnish water for the great stamp mills of the Calumet and Hecla Company, which has twenty-two steam pumps in continuous operation, daily pulverizing 5,000 tons of conglomerate rock into sand so fine that it can be carried away by a stream of swiftly running water. The pump is located near the lake shore and below the mills, so as to force a steady stream of water to the upper portions of the mill, where innumerable small jets play upon the great slime tables and jigs. Here it is that the specific gravity of the fine particles of copper contained in the rock separate the valuable mineral from the mass of worthless sand, the size and force of the streams of water being so nicely regulated as to wash away the sand and yet carry with it the minimum of copper.

Peculiar Foot of the Reindeer.

The foot of the reindeer is cloven in the middle, and each half is turned up in front. These two sections of the foot are greatly elongated, and capable of great lateral expansion. When the foot is placed on the ground the two sections expand three or four inches, and when it is raised again a muscular contraction brings the two digits together with a loud clattering noise. It is this peculiar sound which one hears half a mile away when the reindeer are approaching. Secondary hoofs that are not developed in other deer are greatly prolonged in the reindeer, and having a slight backward inclination, they add valuable support to the animal. Thus, with such a peculiar foot conformation, the reindeer secures a good foothold on any solid substance, and performs wonders of strength and agility within the Arctic circle where all other animals are placed at a disadvantage.

An Emperors Ingenuity.

To judge from the following anecdote, Emperor Menelek of Abyssinia has a mechanical turn of mind, not usually supposed to belong to the natives of the Dark Continent. It seems that M. Lagarde, the French Minister to that country having heard that the Empress desired to possess a sewing-machine, took pains to have one included among his baggage. But the roads of Abyssinia are capable of much improvement, and although the machine was well packed the accidents of the trip left it at the end in a sorry condition. When the case was opened, M. Lagarde found to his chagrin that the machine positively refused to work. Not being versed in the methods of making repairs of this sort, he was at a loss what to do, when Menelek approached. "Let me look at it," he said. He scrutinized the machine, examined its plan of construction, and, catching sight of a little spring which had become bent, remarked: "Why, you have only to straighten that out and the machine will work." No sooner said than done. With a sharp blow from a hammer the Negus put matters to rights, and the next minute the machine was running admirably, to the intense delight of the Empress and the natural amazement of M. Lagarde.—New York Tribune.

DRIED VEGETABLES.

A New Industry Which Has Started Up in California.

A new and important industry has come into existence in Santa Clara County which bids fair in time to rival the fruit drying. This is the preparation of dried vegetables for the market, which at present is generally confined to the short seasons at the driers between the ripening of the different fruits. Just lately the vegetables have been usurping the place of apricots, but they have now already begun to give way in turn to the prunes.

On approaching a drier it does not take one long to decide whether fruit or vegetables are being prepared, for in the latter case a pungent odor rushes out to sting one's eyes and crawl uncomfortably up one's nostrils—for the trail of onions is over the land. Within a lively scene is presented. Men are hurrying to and fro bearing trays and boxes, while long rows of women and children sit busily peeling potatoes and carrots, which, together with the onions, form at present the stable product. When boxes of potatoes and carrots are filled they are poured into a large hopper, and from there fed to a machine with rotating knifeblades, which cuts them up into small slices a quarter of an inch thick. The further process which the potatoes undergo is simple, and for carrots and the other minor vegetables it is practically the same.

After being sliced the tubers are slightly sulphured in a chamber built of wood. Here great discrimination must be used, for, if they are sulphured too much, the potatoes will taste of the fumes; if too little, they will not contain enough antiseptic property, and bacteria attracted by the starch will develop. Moreover, a little sulphuring is necessary to preserve the color of the vegetables as far as possible and to prevent decay.

After this process the potatoes are not spread out in the sun, but put into an evaporator. The latter looks like a small Ferris wheel and is inclosed in a sort of brick oven with glass windows. Within this it revolves close to hot air pipes for a few hours. When the moisture is sufficiently evaporated the cars of the wheel are emptied through the windows and their contents are now ready for shipment in sacks.

When this stage is reached the sliced potatoes resemble dry chips, and it takes six or seven pounds of the fresh to make one pound of the dried.

By their pungency onions possess the power of warding off bacteria, and are, therefore, only slightly sulphured to preserve their color. They are next evaporated until one-third of the moisture is expelled, and then placed in trays in the sun, just as is done with fruit. The drying process shrivels the onions so much that it takes twenty parts of the fresh to make one of the dried. While the onions are being cut up the moisture coming from them is disagreeable and hard on the eyes of the employees.

When carrots are evaporated it takes about nine parts of them to make one dried part. Perhaps the drying process used in the case of both carrots and potatoes might be improved upon were steam employed. By using the latter the starch in the potatoes would be partly cooked and sterilized, and after this the tubes could be evaporated in a chamber similar to the one above described. In this way the potatoes could be rid of sulphur, well dried and yet capable of being quickly soaked, and there would be no chance for bacteria to develop.

Other vegetables than those mentioned are at present in process of development; but so far the industry has proved very profitable, as evinced by the increased demand for dried vegetables all over the country, but especially in the mining regions.—San Francisco Chronicle.

To Restore Montezuma's Castle.

Montezuma's impregnable castle in the cliffs near Camp Verde, Arizona, is to be restored to its original shape by the Arizona Antiquarian Association. The castle is located three miles from the abandoned military post known formerly as Camp Verde, and is perched in a high niche, which towers far above the left bank of Beaver creek. It is the finest and largest cliff dwelling in the United States. From the foot of the perpendicular cliff to the entrance is exactly forty feet, while above it rises the precipice, another hundred feet.

Memarkable Tree.

Commissioner Mewborne had a photograph yesterday of a pecan grafted into a hickory tree on the farm of Mr. John M. McKay, near Fayetteville. The grafting was done February 28, 1897, the bud opening May 25th following. The photograph was taken August 30th last, at which time the height of the stalk was five feet and the circumference at the ground twenty inches. The growth of the scion from opening of the bud until August 30th, ninety-six days, was five and one-half feet.—Charlotte (N. C.) Observer.

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED KURTZ, - Editor

TERMS.—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms, $2.00 per year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. Oct. 14.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For State Treasurer,
MICHAEL E. BROWN.
For Auditor General,
WALTER E. RITTER.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

For County Surveyor,
J. H. WETZEL.
For Jury Commissioner,
J. J. HOY.

The election ballot this year will not be quite one-fourth as large as last year.

The important issue in this campaign in our state, is, whether the Quay plunderers shall be endorsed by your votes.

IT is in bad grace for one who was raised and educated by charity funds to endeavor to harm and wrong those who contribnted to such funds.

And now they claim to have found gold at Hecla Park. This finding of gold is getting to be monotonous—let it stop. What we want is diamonds.

Bellefonters are still complaining of having blue Monday every day. Try Dr. McKinley's prosperity drops; take 40 gallons morning, noon and night.

Weyler having been requested to resign by the Spanish government, the new captain general of Cuba, Blanco, had a long conference with the queen regent, on Monday.

A dispatch received in Madrid from Havana, says that General Weyler has issued an amnesty decree which includes nearly all the deported Cubans, who will thus be able to return to their homes.

Prof. Slaby, assisted by the military balloon corps, in experimenting with Marcon's wireless telegraph, succeeded perfectly a few days ago, in spite of adverse atmospherical conditions, in exchanging messages without wires, at a distance of nearly 12 miles.

The Philadelphia Press says that "the Dingley tariff act is more than meeting expectations." That depends on what was expected. If it was a treasury deficiency in three months of $29,000,000 forecasting one for the year of more than a hundred millions, you are all right.

FOR the first time in the history of Western Pennsylvania a woman was admitted to practice in the supreme court of the State at the session of the court in Pittsburg. Miss S. S. Beatty has that distinction. She is the second to be admitted, a Mrs. Kilgore having been practicing in the Eastern part of the State for several years.

The formation of a gigantic glass trust at the meeting of manufacturers now in session at Columbus, Ohio, is highly probable. The tariff gives them every inducement and protection that they require, and the new Attorney-General seems to be no more zealous than his predecessors of either party in enforcing the laws against such combinations.

Justice continues to perform some queer antics. A colored messenger in the office of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia stole $9,000, and in less than a month was under penitentiary sentence. Over one year ago the disbursing officer of the Department of State was discovered to be short in his accounts to the extent of $100,000, and apparently no effort is being made to bring him to trial. According to the conduct of Uncle Sam in these cases there is to be no inconvenience for those in high places when they feel like stealing.

The London papers comment upon the continued decline in British exports. The Board of Trade returns of September show a 7½ per cent. decline as compared with the corresponding month of last year. It is admitted that this is mainly due to the Dingley tariff.

The Times says: "Whatever its ultimate effect, it is clear that the immediate result of protection in America is to close the American markets very largely to British exports. We may as well make up our minds to this fact and seek an opening for our goods elsewhere."

IN defending a suit against the use of soft coal in his establishment a Brooklyn manufacturer pleaded that the New York law forbidding such use is not in harmony with the Fourteenth Amendment to the constitution of the United States which guarantees to all the equal protection of the laws and the enjoyment of life, liberty and property. This is probably the last use to which the framers of this amendment supposed it would be put and the Court evidently thought so too for it refused to entertain the motion, saying that "the right to the enjoyment of life, liberty and property, as secured by the Constitution of the United States does not deprive the Legislature of the state of the power to reasonably restrict the conduct and acts of its citizens or the use of their property so that no injury may be caused to others thereby." The decision is important as it serves to inform manufacturers and railroads that the right to use soft coal is not imbedded in the Constitution of the United States.

OPEN THE BOOKS.

The state of Pennsylvania is in the anomalous condition of practical bankruptcy as to the current needs of its schools and other lawful dependencies, while at the same time the owner of millions of money which is being held by and manipulated for the aggrandizement of favored banks in the several leading cities. There has never been, is not now, and never need be any lack of funds with which to promptly meet every demand that may legitimately be made upon the resources of the state. Whatever injury or inconvenience may accrue from tardy payments proceed from the downright dishonesty and reckless profligacy of Republican rule.

Flagrant as were the steals that have been already exposed, and that have become known of all within the state, the whole disgraceful truth will never be revealed so long as the state treasurer's and auditor general's offices are allowed to remain in control of the Republican party. The bookkeeping methods in these departments are so devised as to cover up and conceal many of the disreputable transactions by which the taxpayers have been and are being fleeced to reward the horde of hangers-on of the party to whom the dirty work of its campaigns is assigned. There is a crying necessity that the records of these offices should pass under the control and be open to the supervision of men not of the Republican party, but solemnly pledged to retrenchment and reform. The distribution of the treasury balances to particular banks without the exaction of any interest; the maintenance of scores of unnecessary and useless offices on and around Capitol hill and through the state; the reckless extravagance indulged in by the fitting of the departments and the legislative chambers; the numerous costly and useless so-called investigations; enormous waste in the item of public printing; the leakages between the treasury and the statutory beneficiaries of the unwarranted payments—these and kindred divergences of the people's moneys from the purposes for which they are constitutionally intended, have probably made up their twenty-five to fifty per cent., if not more, of the $12,000,000 or $13,000,000 of the state's annual expenditures. Each year adds to the astounding total of the steals, the awful magnitude of these wrongs. And each ensuing year will continue to add to them, so long as the people remain indifferent to such golden opportunities as the Democratic party has this year, in the nomination of Messrs. Brown and Ritter, afforded them for such a change as will mean a definite return to honest and economical government.

There will be no opening up of the full extent of the outrages that the Republican looters have perpetrated upon the people until the books of the state treasurer and auditor general are brought to light and rigorously and intelligently analyzed. And this result can be obtained through the election of Messrs. Brown ond Ritter and not otherwise. Both these gentlemen stand solemnly obligated to the people to relentless search of the records for the revelation of these past misdoings and for such changes or modification of procedure as will insure the taxpayers against their repetition. Mr. Brown says to the people: "I believe the treasury ring can be made to surrender, it should be and, the people treated to the contents of the books that have been sealed and yet belong to them."

Mr. Ritter says: "It seems to me impossible that such a state of affairs can longer continue. There should be the same careful and honest management of the fiscal affairs of the state as would characterize private business."

Held by these pledges, being so situated that it will be their interest as well as pleasure to rigidly adhere to and conscientiously execute them, and starting with a force of nearly 430,000 Democratic voters behind them, the situation would seem to afford cheering prospect of the election of these gentlemen, if only the seriousness of the situation and the extraordinarily important contingencies involved shall find proper appreciation with the taxpayers.

WESTERN HORSE DEALERS ATTENTION!

A good location for public and private sales of western horses, is at the Centre Hall House, in the heart of Penns valley. For further information, address, W. H. RUNKLE, jr.
tf Manager.

SPRING MILLS.

What Has Happened in the Busy Town the Past Week.

Some of our farmers are husking corn. Is'nt it a trifle previous.?

The Spring Mills bakery commenced operations here on the 5th inst.

The boys report walnuts, butternuts and shellbarks unusually scarce; seeking for them, they say, is simply lost labor.

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Miller, of Lock Haven, formerly of this town, are here on a visit combined with a business trip.

H. B. Miller hack driver and mail carrier, having left for Flemington for a few days vacation, Clyde Roper, formerly holding the position, has charge of the mails from the station to the postoffice 'til his return.

Wilbur Shires, quite a popular young man of our village, last week entered the establishment of C. P. Long as clerk. Wilbur is a young gentleman of refinement and intelligence, and no doubt will prove a valuable acquisition.

That sterling Democrat and jolly shoemaker, Major Huss, of our village, is waiting very patiently for the sporting season to open. The Major is quite a nimrod, and generally has a good story to relate after one of his gunning expeditions.

Howard F. Rossman, successor to William Pealer, took possession of the establishment on the 4th inst. Mr. Rossman is a very popular young man of our village, with large and influential connections, and no doubt he will do an excellent business.

C. P. Long, the enterprising merchant, of our village, I might say of the valley, returned from Philadelphia on Friday last. While in the city Mr. Long purchased a very large and choice stock of fall and winter goods. His counters are now replete with decided bargains.

One day last week Mr. Krape invited me into his new shoe store to examine and take a general view of his stock, and I must say that I was highly pleased with the manner he has everything arranged, a place for everything, and everything in its place. The new shoe store has been in operation about three weeks and is pronounced success.

Potters Mills.

J. W. Smith and W. F. McKinney returned from their trip to Bedford on Sunday with a sick horse.

William Kesler, came home from Sullivan county on Saturday, where he is bossing a lumber job.

Frank Bradford and F. J. Bible, of Centre Hall, were in town Tuesday evening.

The Shultz brothers, of Danville, were visiting at the home of J. E. Shires, of this place.

The new stores are being prepared for goods as fast as possible, and will be ready by the 1st of Nov.

The farmers are getting their corn in the crib for future use.

R. D. Foreman, of Centre Hall, is teaching our school; he is well liked.

The hunters are getting their guns in order for Friday morning.

W. C. T. U. Convention.

Mrs. Rebecca B. Chambers, of Bedford, was elected president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union at the State Convention at Williamsport this week. The convention adopted resolutions commending the course of Dr. Swallow, the Prohibition candidate for State Treasurer, protested against the use of birds for adornment of head-dress; urged that certificates should not be granted to teachers who use tobacco, and advocated the passage of the cigarette bill, and a bill to prohibit trotting races.

Elkin's Estimate.

Chairman Elkins, of the Republican State committee declares his belief that the Republican State ticket will be elected by a plurality of at least 180,000. He estimates that the aggregate vote will be about 600,000, of which he thinks W. R. Thompson will get 10,000 to 15,000 and Dr. Swallow not more than 40,000. He thinks about 10,000 Democrats and Republicans together will support Swallow because of dissatisfaction in their own parties.

The Prevaricator at Work.

Some newspaper men are terrible liars. In writing of a cyclone out west one of them said that it turned a well wrong end up, a cellar upside down, moved township lines, blew all the staves out of a whiskey barrel and left nothing but a bunghole, changed the day of the week, blew the hair off the head of a bald-headed man, blew mortgages off farms, blew all the cracks out of the fences, and took all the wind out of a politician.

Coal Went Up.

The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Co., and the other coal producing concerns of the anthracite region issued circulars on Thursday last notifying the line and city trade of a general raise in prices of from 10 to 15 cents on the several sizes. The new prices went into effect on Friday.

—The largest assortment of Fall clothing ever received in this county are on display at the Philad. Branch, Bellefonte. The price is as low as the stock large. Satisfaction always guaranteed on every sale.

A Firm With Enterprise.

The enterprise of McCalmont & Co., of Bellefonte, is now being more fully illustrated in the interests of farmers by the purchasing and shipping of apples. They manufacture barrels in which to ship lime, which enables them to manufacture barrels in which to ship apples. They have two or three agents buying and barreling apples. They buy all the apples in the orchard fit for use, and they report, if the farmers would have taken the precaution to spray all the apple orchards in Centre county at the proper time, the thousands of bushels of wormy apples now being rejected, would have been first-class marketable fruit at 50 cents per bushel. McCalmont & Co. buy all the apples in an orchard. The farmer picks the apples in the first place, and hauls the barrels from the station to his orchard and is required to do one-half the work in assorting and barreling the apples. McCalmont & Co., are at the expense of the other half of the work, after which the farmer hauls the barrels to the nearest railroad station. They also buy potatoes, when they can get them in any quantity. The farmers have recently gathered the largest crop of clover seed ever grown in the United States. Strictly choice clover seed is worth about 5½ cents per pound and seed that contains buckhorn and weed seeds, according to cleanliness, is worth from 3½ cents to 4½ cents per pound. There does not appear to be any foreign demand, which makes it quite likely, that there is more clover seed than can be sold in the United States. It has generally followed, that, on the first or second year after a large crop, there comes a failure and seed brings high prices.

A Dream that Came True.

Thomas Woodring, a Lehigh Valley car inspector at Cedarville, Northampton county, dreamed Monday night that he had fallen under an engine and had an arm cut off. Tuesday he slipped while trying to jump on an engine, his left arm went under the wheels and was completely severed.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Having purchased the entire stock and stand of Mr. William Pealer, Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, etc., at Spring Mills, we wish to inform our friends that we propose conducting the establishment to a decided advantage to our customers. New and complete lines will be added, and it is our intention to give more goods for the dollar than can be had from any store in the valley. We have been busy the past week taking account of stock and marking down all lines of goods. We have big bargains to offer and ask for a call if only to inspect them. Come and see.

H. F. ROSSMAN,
SPRING MILLS, - PA.

MORE LIGHT.

Safety Lanterns.
The common lanterns explode and burn your barns—the Safety Attachment to a lantern prevents accident, which ought to induce every farmer to buy a lantern of us.

Clover Seed.
We buy and sell Clover Seed.

Fanning Mills.
We sell Fanning Mills, with different makes of seives and riddles, to clean farm seeds, as well as Clover and Timothy seed; but there has never been a device made to separate all the Buckhorn from Clover Seed.

Seed Seives.
We have a few of the Dildine Adjustable Seed Seives for sale—the last that are in the market.

Up to Date Dairying Supplies.
The DeLaval Cream Separator was the favorite cream separator shown at the grangers' picnic, where the sample Baby Separator was sold. We keep in stock Butter-Workers, Babcock's Milk Testers, Dairy Thermometers, Creamers, Churns, and all other dairy fixtures, including parchment paper for wrapping butter.

Household Fixtures and Sewing Machines.
Clothes Wringers, Washing Machines, Refrigerators, Step Ladders. Baskets in great variety including the best make of Sewing Machines, which we sell at prices ranging from $12.50 to $25.00 each. Those in want of Sewing Machines will protect their own interests, as well as save money by calling on us.

Buggies and Spring Wagons.
We are agents for the Columbus Buggy Co.—the finest make of Buggies, Surries and Carriages in the market—hand-made goods. Other makes of Buggies and Carriages of best quality and lowest prices.

Blankets! Robes! Sleighs and Sleds.
A great variety of blankets, robes, horse blankets, sleighs and cutters, of the finest make in the world. Boys' cutters and flyers. Farm and Lumber Sleds of the very best make.

Builders' Supplies.
Fire and Red Brick, Flag Stones, Lime, Roofing Paper, Plastering Hair, Sand, and Victor Patent Wall Plaster, including Calcined Plaster. Logan and Rosendale Hydraulic Cements in quantities to suit buyers.

McCalmont & Co., Bellefonte, Pa.
Shortlidge & Co., State College, Pa.

can now be devoted to other uses. Its former delightful smelling and delicious tasting contents are duplicated in quality and flavor in None Such Mince Meat, a pure, wholesome, cleanly made preparation for mince pies, fruit cake and fruit puddings.

NONE SUCH MINCE MEAT

saves the housewife long hours of wearisome work and gives the family all the mince pie they can desire at little cost. A package makes two large pies. 10c. at all grocers. Take no substitute.

On the receipt of your name and address and the name of this paper, we will mail you post free "Mrs. Popkins' Thanksgiving," a book by a famous humorous writer.
MERRELL-SOULE CO.,
Syracuse, N. Y.

Star Store.

WANTED

Apples, Potatoes, Onions.
Butter, Eggs, Lard,

And everything in the country produce line is wanted at The Store at the Station, for which

HIGHEST PRICES WILL BE PAID.

It is hardly necessary to say that the prices on our goods are right for quality.

On the 12th, 13th and 14th inst., we will sell Gunpowder at 25c a pound. Oysters constantly on hand.

Terms—Cash before delivey.

G. O. BENNER.
Centre Hall, - - Pa.

WANTED—TRUSTWORTHY AN DACTive gentlemen or ladies to travel for responsible established house in Pennsylvania. Monthly $65.00 and expenses. Position steady. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The Domision Company, Dept. Y, Chicago.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEG

LOCATED IN ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHFUL SPOTS IN THE ALLEGHENY REGION; UNDENOMINATIONAL; OPEN TO BOTH SEXES; TUITION FREE; BOARD AND OTHER EXPENSES VERY LOW. NEW BUILDINS AND EQUIPMENT.

LEADING DEPARTMENTS OF STUDY.

1. AGRICULTURE and HORTICULTURE, with constant illustrations on the Farm and in the Laboratory.
2. BIOLOGY, BOTANY and ZOOLOGY. Original study with the microscope.
3. CHEMISTRY; with an unusually full and thorough course in the Laboratory.
4. { CIVIL ENGINEERING, / ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING; / MECHINICAL ENGINEERING / MINING ENGINEERING; } These courses are accompanied with very extensive practical exercises in the Field, the Shop, and the Laboratory.
5. HISTORY; AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.
6. INDUSTRIAL ART AND DESIGN.
7. LANGUAGE and LITERATURE; Latin (optional,) French, German and English (required,) one or more continued through the entire course.
8. MATHEMATICS and ASTRONOMY; pure and applied.
9. MECHANIC ARTS; combining shop work with study, three years' course
10. MENTAL, MORAL and POLITICAL SCIENCE; Constitutional Law and History; Political Economy, etc.
12. MILITARY SCIENCE; instruction theoretical and practical, including each arm of the service.
13. PREPARATORY COURSE; One year.

Fall term opens Sept. 11, 1895. Examinations for admission, Sept. 13.
For Catalogue or other information, address GEO. W. ATHERTON, LL.D., Prest.
State College, Centre Co., Pa

WANTED—TRUSTWORTHY AND ACTive gentlemen or ladies to travel for responsible, established house in Pennsylvania. Monthly $65.00 and expenses. Position steady. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The Dominion Company, Dept. Y, Chicago.

WANTED AGENTS

BOTH MEN AND WOMEN. If you are willing o work, we can give you employment with GOOD PAY, and you can work all or part time, at home or traveling. The work is LIGHT AND EASX. WRITE AT ONCE for terms, etc., to
THE BAWKS NURSERY COMPANY,
sept94m Rochester, N. Y.

SALESMEN WANTED

To sell our High Grade and Fresh Dug Stock. Specialties controlled by us. Highest Salary or Commission paid weekly. Steady employment the year around. Outfit free. Exclusive territory. Experience not necessary. Big pay assured workers. Don't delay. Apply quick.
Allen Nursery Co,
19aug4m Rochester, N. Y.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Henry Boozer, deceased, late of Centre Hall boro, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
JOHN G. DAUBERMAN, Administrator.
Centre Hall.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect June 20, 1897.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD

8.23 a. m.—Train 20. Week days for Sunbury, Harrisburg, arriving at Philadelphia, 12.50 p. m., New York 3.40 p. m., Baltimore 12.40 p. m., Washington 1.47 p. m. Through coaches to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

9.27 a. m.—Train 14. Daily for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Harrisburg and intermediate stations. Week days for Renovo, Hazleton, and Pottsville. Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Washington. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

1.35 p. m.—Train 8. Weekdays for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.23 p. m., New York 9.30 p. m., Baltimore, 6.09 p. m., Washington at 7.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.05 p. m.—Train 12. Weekdays for Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, and daily for Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 11.15 p. m., New York 3.53 a. m., Baltimore 9.45 p. m., Washington 10.55 p. m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia and Baltimore, and parlor car to Philadelphia.

8.02 p. m.—Train 6. Weekdays for Sunbury, Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.30 a. m., New York at 7.33 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.30 a. m.

1.20 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving a Philadelphia at 6.52 a. m., New York, 9.33 a. m. week days, 10.38 a. m. Sunday, Baltimore, 6.20 a. m., Washington, 7.40, a m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and Washington, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.37 a. m.—Train 3, (Daily) For Erie, and intermediate stations, with Pullman sleeping cars and passenger coaches to Erie. Week days for DuBois, Bellefonte, Pittsburg and Elmira, and intermediate stations. On Sundays for Watkins, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with Pullman coach to Rochester

10.05 a. m.—Train 31. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations, and weekdays for Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg and the West, with through cars to Tyrone.

1.31 p. m.—Train 15. Weekdays for Kane, Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg, Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

5.55 p. m.—Train 1. Week days for Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.45 p. m.—Train 13. Daily for Lock Haven, and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 31 leaves New York 12.10 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.55 a m, Harrisburg 8.05 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7 30 a. m. Week-days arriving at Montandon 10.05 a m.

Train 15 leaves Philadelphia 8.30 a m, Washington 7.50 a m, Baltimore 8.50 a m, Willkesbarre 10.15 a m, week days, arriving at Montandon 1.31 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 1 leaves New York 8.55 a m, Phila., 12.25 p m; Washington at 10.50 a m, Baltimore at 12.05 m, Wilkesbarre 3.15 p m, arriving at Montandon at 5.55 p m, week days, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 13 leaves New York 1.55 p. m Sunday, Philadelphia 4.35 p m, weekdays, 4.30 p. m., Sundays, Washington 3.40 p m, Baltimore 4.49 p m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 6.00 p. m. daily, arriving at Montandon 9.45 p m. Through Parlor Car from Philadelphia, and passenger coach from Philadelphia and Washington

Train 3 leaves New York at 7.55 p m, Philadelphia 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11.50 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5.37 a m, with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila., Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.

Daily Except Sunday.

Westward. P M	Westward. A M	STATIONS.	Eastward. A M	Eastward. P M
1 58	5 40	Montandon	9 15	4 55
2 45	6 15	Lewisburg	9 05	4 47
1 53	6 24	Biehl	8 57	4 39
1 57	6 28	Vicksburg	8 52	4 35
2 05	6 37	Mifflinburg	8 44	4 27
2 13	6 50	Millmont	8 31	4 16
2 23	6 57	Glen Iron	8 22	4 08
2 51	7 31	Paddy Mountain	7 56	3 43
3 02	7 44	Coburn	7 44	3 32
3 08	7 52	Zerby	7 36	3 25
3 17	8 01	Rising Spring	7 27	3 17
3 23	8 07	Penn Cave	7 20	3 10
3 31	8 15	Centre Hall	7 12	3 02
3 37	8 21	Gregg	7 07	2 55
3 44	8 28	Linden Hall	7 01	2 48
3 48	8 33	Oak Ha l	6 56	2 43
3 53	8 37	Lemont	6 52	2 38
3 58	8 42	Dale Summit	6 47	2 34
4 07	8 52	Pleasant Gap	6 38	2 24
4 10	8 55	Axemann	6 35	2 21
4 15	9 00	Bellefonte	6 30	2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 8.25 a. m., 9.30 a. m. 9.48 a m, 1.15 5.35 and 7.55 p. m. returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.50a. m, 10.05 a m. 5.07 5.58 p m, and 8.15 p m.

On Sundays trains leave Montandon 9.27 and 10.04 a m and 5.04 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 9.29 a. m., 10.06 a m. and 5.06 p. m.,
J. B. HUTCHINSON, J. S. WOOD
General Manager. Gen'l Pas'ger Agt.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Condensed Time Table.

Read Down. No. 1	No 5	No 3	May 18, 1896.	Read Up. No 6	No 4	No 2
a. m	p.m.	p. m.	Lv. Ar.	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.
†7 20	†7 30	†3 45	BELLEF'NTE	10 01	6 10	10 10
7 34	7 44	3 57	Nigh	9 49	5 57	9 56
7 41	7 50	4 03	Zion	9 43	5 51	9 50
7 46	7 55	4 08	Hecla Park	9 38	5 46	9 45
7 48	7 57	4 10	Dunkies	9 36	5 44	9 43
7 52	8 01	4 14	HUBLERSB'G	9 32	5 40	9 39
7 56	8 05	4 18	Snydertown	9 28	5 37	9 35
7 58	8 07	4 20	Nittany	9 25	5 35	9 33
8 00	8 09	4 22	Huston	9 23	5 33	9 31
8 02	8 11	4 24	LAMAR	9 21	5 31	9 29
8 04	8 13	4 26	Clintondale	9 19	5 29	9 26
8 09	8 19	4 31	Krider's S'n g.	9 14	5 24	9 21
8 16	8 25	4 37	Mackeyville	9 08	5 18	9 15
8 22	8 32	4 48	Cedar Springs	9 01	5 12	9 09
8 25	8 34	4 45	Salona	8 59	5 11	9 07
8 30	8 40	4 50	MILL HALL	†8 53	†5 05	†9 01
9 30	9 20		Jersey Shore	4 30	7 55	
10 05	9 55	Arr.	Wm'PO'T Lve	4 00	†7 25	
†10 20	*11 30	Lve	Wm'PO'T Arr.	2 40	*6 55	
5 08	7 10		PHILA	†8 35	*11 30	
8 32	10 30		Atlantic City	7 00	5,30	
6 00			NEW YORK	†4 30		
7 25	†9 30		NEW YORK (Via Phila.)		†7 30	
p. m.	a. m.	Arr	Lve.	a. m.	p. m.	

*Daily. †Week Days. §6 00 p. m. Sunday. ‡10 10 a. m. Sunday.

Philadelphia Sleeping Cars attached to Eastbound train from Williamsport at 11.30 p. m. and West-bound from Philadelphia at 11.30 p. m.
J. W. GEPHART,
General Superintendent.

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

To take effect May 25, 1896.

EASTWARD. 12½	8½	22	STATIONS. Ar,	Lv.	WESTWARD. 12	72	11½
PM	PM	AM			A M	AM	PM
6 30	1 10	8 45	Bellefonte	6 30	10 30	4	21
6 20	1 02	8 40	Coleville	6 37	10 37	4	26
6 16	12 58	8 37	Morris	6 40	10 42	4	30
6 10	12 54	8 35	Whitmer	6 44	10 47	4	33
6 05	12 49	8 31	Hunters	6 50	10 53	4	38
6 02	12 46	8 28	Fillmore	6 53	10 56	4	42
5 57	12 41	8 24	Brisly	7 00	11 02	4	47
5 53	12 37	8 20	Waddle	7 05	11 05	4	52
5 50	12 35	8 18	Scotia Crossing	7 08	11 08	4	54
5 36	12 26	8 07	Krumrine	7 17	11 20	5	02
5 33	12 24	8 04	Struble	7 20	11 24	5	06
5 31	12 22	8 02	Inn	7 28	11 28	5	08
5 30	12 20	8 00	State College	7 30	11 30	5	10

Morning trains from Montandon, Williamsport Lock Haven and Tyrone connect with train No. 7 for State College. Afternoon trains from Montandon, Lewisburg and Tyrone connect with Train No. 11 for State College. Trains from State College connect with Penna. R. R. trains at Bellefonte.

‡Daily except Sunday.

F, H. THOMAS, Supt.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY AT PUBLIC SALE. —A good two-story house, and about two acres of ground, on which is a small barn and other outbuildings; choice fruit and fresh mountain water piped to the door; in the borough of Centre Hall. Also

— 35 ACRES —

farm land, in a high state of cultivation, a small orchard thereon, near the south-east end of the borough of Centre Hall.

The above will be sold as a whole, or in parts. For further particulars inquire at the REPORTER office. tf

PERSONAL MENTION.

Coming and Going.—Visitors in and out of Town.

——Hon. Abner Murray, of Boalsburg, was in town yesterday.

——George Armbruster, of Farmers Mills, was in town Saturday, on business.

——Mrs. Howard Homan, of Williamsport, spent Sunday with friends in Centre Hall.

——Dr. Peter Leitzell, Spring Mills' prominent and agreeable physician was in town Monday.

——Miss Sallie McClenahan returned home Monday after an absence of several weeks in Williamsport.

——Mrs. W. Frank Bradford returned home last Saturday after a week's visit among friends in Williamsport and Mifflinburg.

——Miss Agnes Murray left Monday afternoon for Buffalo, N. Y., where she will begin her second year's course in a college of Pharmacy.

——Mrs. C. D. Runkle, of Pittsburg, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. G. M. Boal, the last month, returned to her home on Tuesday.

——Mrs. Agnes Spangler returned to her home in Joliet, Ill., Tuesday, after spending several weeks with her sister, Mrs. George M. Boal and other friends in the vicinity.

——Prof. Alfred Bierly, the composer and music publisher, of Chicago, Ill., has been visiting at his old home in Brush valley the last week or two. On Saturday he was in Centre Hall calling on his friends.

——John D. Meyer spent Sunday with his parents here. He is principal of the Alexandria, Huntingdon county, schools, and drove from that place here on Saturday, and returned again Sunday. John says he is pleased with the position.

——James Clarke Kieffer, who was principal of our schools about three years ago, arrived in town Monday evening on a visit to his friends. He has been engaged in newspaper work since leaving Centre Hall, and for several months has held a position on the editorial staff of the Philadelphia *Times*.

——Mrs. Henry Miller and granddaughter, Emma J. Evans, of Cedarville, Ill., are visiting at Mrs. Miller's old homestead, near Spring Mills. Mrs. Miller left the east about fifty years ago to locate in the west, and during that half-century period has only been east three times. For several days last week she was a guest at the home of W. O. Rearick, in Centre Hall.

The Drought in the West.

The blight of the drought has fallen with great severity upon the broad prairies of Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri and Oklahoma. The State Board of Agriculture of Nebraska has received reports indicating that the acreage of winter wheat will be diminished a third as a result of the drought. Not more than one-third of a crop will be planted in Kansas.

In these States the farmers have been feeding their stock two months ahead of the usual time, and driving them miles to water. The long feeding season will tell on the supply of forage, and will make demands upon the corn cribs to an unusual degree. Rain has not been needed so badly in the Western and Middle States for years as it is now. In many sections there has been no more than a shower within three months. Late crops and almost everything in the way of vegetation in Western Tennessee is destroyed. Water courses, wells and cisterns are all dried up, and live stock is dying in many localities for want of water.

In a large portion of northern Indiana no rain has fallen for 11 weeks. The farmers whose fields are crossed by railroads are constantly on their guard to prevent fires from starting by sparks from engines. Illinois needs rain just as badly as her sister States. The prairies are as dry as tinder, and the stubble fields present inviting spots for sparks from locomotives.

Leg Torn from the Body.

At Hoytville, Michael Nicholson stepped into the leech house at the tannery, in the darkness, to throw a heavy belt on the pulley. In some manner his left leg was caught, and the man was drawn through an aperture, through which the belt runs, in the floor. His leg was torn from the body and the body was frightfully mangled. He died shortly after the accident occurred. He was 25 years of age.

Black Diptheria at Shamokin Dam.

It is stated the public schools at Shamokin Dam, Snyder county, were closed owing to a threatened epidemic of black diptheria at that place. A child by the name of Frederick died of the disease and was buried. Two other members of the family are down with the same disease.

At the Musical College, Freeburg, Snyder county, Pa., none but the best methods are used. $33 will pay for a term of six weeks, instruction and board. Pupils admitted any day. For catalogues address, Henry B. Moyer, Director.

——Subscribe for the REPORTER.

Murdered 15 Wives and 3 Other Persons.

A man named Gustave Muller has surrendered to the city police of Rotterdam, Holland, confessing the murder of 18 people, including 15 wives.

He first asserted that he had killed a wife and child. As a proof of the truth of his confession he produced from his pocket four human ears.

The police, on searching his house, found the two bodies. Muller subsequently confessed that he had also killed his parents, mutilating their remains in the same fashion.

Then he made the astonishing statement that he had similarly disposed of fourteen wives, whom he had married in various parts of the world.

Minister Denounces Churches.

Rev. Mr. Magruder, in a sensational sermon at St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church on Sunday, in Springfield, Ohio, declared that churches today are having but little influence, because they have become commercial clubs and all the time and energy are devoted to raising money instead of to rescuing lost men and women. Bazaars are held, he said, at which double prices are charged for everything sold. Out in the world it would be called robbery, but here nothing is said.

Rev. Magruder is a strong advocate of the tithing system.

Weekly Weather Report—Centre Hall

(Government Service.)

Temperature:	Highest.	Lowest.	
Sept. 7	59	42	cloudy.
" 8	58	34	clear.
" 9	61	47	clear.
" 10	53	30	clear.
" 11	57	30	cloudy.
" 12	71	57	clear.
" 13	68	48	clear.

Rainfall: On 7, during day .12 inch and on 11, at night .61 inch.

—The new Fall styles of dress suits have been received at the Philad. Branch, Bellefonte, and a more complete stock you will not find. If you need a new dress suit, hat or any furnishing goods, see their stock. Many sales and small profits is the way the firm has built up their large patronage.

—For Sale—An elegant self-feed heating stove, burns either chestnut or pea coal; price very low.
tf W. W. DELLETT.

SALE REGISTER.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30.—John D. Snavely, 2 miles east of Old Fort; 5 horses, 10 cows, 7 brood sows, 17 shoats, 1 Chesterwhite boar, farm implements, household goods, etc. Sale to begin at nine o'clock.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6.—Mrs. Kate Horner, 2 miles west of Centre Hall, at 12 o'clock; horse, wagons, buggy, plows, harrows, cultivators, robes, blankets, horse gears, etc.

GRAIN MARKET.

Corrected weekly by [R. E. Bartholomew.

New Wheat	80
Rye	35
Corn	30
New Oats	17
Oats	20
Barley	27
Buckwheat	

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	16
Eggs	14
Lard	5
Shoulders	8
Ham	12
Tallow	3
Potatoes	50
Sides	
Onions	50

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration on the estate of John Bartges, late of Gregg township, deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement. ROBERT B. BARTGES, Ad'mr.
oct7-6t Penn Hall

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—IN THE ORPHAN'S Court of Centre County, in the estate of Elizabeth Grossman, late of Potter township, deceased. The undersigned an Auditor appointed by the Honorable Judges of said Court, to report distribution of the balance it the hands of said accountant to and among those legally entitled thereto, will be at his office in Bellefonte, Pa., on Wednesday, the 3rd day of November, at 10 a. m, for the duties of his appointment, when and where all parties in interest are requested to attend.
J. W. ALEXANDER,
oct14-3t Auditor.

WRIT IN PARTITION:—

To the heirs and legal representatives of Sallie Wolf, late of Miles township, deceased: Hannah Dubbs, Rebersburg, Pa.; Henry Kreamer, Centre Hall, Pa.; Eliza Meyer, Centre Hall, Pa; Sarah Wolf, Rebersburg, Pa.; Emma Wolf, Rebersburg, Pa.; Amanda Lukenbach, Bellefonte, Pa; William Kreamer, Millheim, Pa.; Reuben Kreamer, Rebersburg, Pa; Jared Kreamer, Centre Hall, Pa.; Jonathan Kreamer, Valley Falls, Kansas; Catharine Wolf, Beuna Vista, Illinois; Maggie Musser, Millheim, Pa.; Ada Brown, Colchester, Illinois; George Kreamer, Rebersburg, Pa.; Henry Kreamer, Waukesha, Wisconsin; Jennie Reifsnyder, Millheim, Pa.; Joseph Reifsnyder, Millheim, Pa.; William Harper, Bellefonte, Pa; Jared Harper, Bellefonte, Pa.; Simon Harper, Centre Hall, Pa; Lula Harper, Bellefonte, Pa.; Jerome Harper, Bellefonte, Pa; Edward Harper, Bellefonte, Pa; Maude Harper, Bellefonte, Pa.; Jennie Harper, Bellefonte, Pa.; Maude and Jennie Harper are minors and have for their guardian, *Ad litem*, Jerome Harper, Bellefonte, Pa.; Emma Springer, Millheim, Pa; George Harter, Millheim, Pa.; J. C. Harper, Bellefonte, Pa., Emma Emerick, Centre Hall, Pa; John Stover, a minor, having for his guardian, George Emerick, Centre Hall, Pa; Thomas Gramley, Centre Hall, Pa; Isabella Royer, Clintondale, Pa; Sallie Weaver, Rebersburg, Pa.; Erastus Burket, Chicago, Illinois; Edward Burket, Detroit, Michigan; Alfred Burket, Eluconada, New Mexico; Cnesie Faust, Eluconada, New Mexico; Mary Markley, East Germantown, Maryland; John K. Horterman, Wolfs Store, Pa.; Aaron Smull, Rebersburg, Pa; Reuben Smull, Rebersburg, Pa; Henry Smull, Rebersburg, Pa.; Hannah Fulmer, Rebersburg, Pa.; Joseph Smull, Mackeyville, Pa.; Herbert Smull, Rebersburg, Pa; Charles Smull, Rebersburg, Pa.; Edward Smull, Mackeyville, Pa.; George Smull, Hettie Smull, and Kate Smull these last three are minors and have for their guardian, J. A. Gramley, Rebersburg, Pa.; Mrs Samuel Shaffer, Madisonburg, Pa.; Mrs. Amanda Grenninger, Bellefonte, Pa.; Mrs. Jeremiah Beirly, Tylersville, Pa.; Mrs. Emma Nicholas, Tylersville, Pa.; Elmer Wolf, Tylersville, Pa; George Wolf, Tylersville, Pa.; Samuel, Russell, Martha, Amanda, Dorothy and Harvey. These last named six children have for their guardian, Ad litem, A. N. Corman, Rebersburg, Pa

Take notice that in pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Centre County, Pennsylvania, a writ in partition has been issued from said Court to the Sheriff of said county, returnable on Monday, the 22nd day of November, 1897, and that an inquest be held for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said decedent on

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 17th 1897.

at 11 00 a. m., at the late residence of the deceased, at which time and place you can be present if you see proper:

All that certain house and lot of ground situate in the township of Miles, County of Centre and State of Pennsylvania, bounded on the south by public road; on the east by private road leading to residence of Benjamin Beck; and on the north and west by lands of Reuben Kreamer, containg one-fourth of an acre more or less, thereon erested a two-story dwelling house, stable and other outbuildings.
W. M. CRONISTER,
Sheriff's Office, Sheriff.
Bellefonte, Oct. 8, 1897.

WANTED—TRUSTWORTHY AND ACTive gentlemen or ladies to travel for responsible, established house in Pennsylvania. Monthly $65.00 and expenses. Position steady. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The Dominion Company, Dept. Y, Chicago.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF an order of the Orphans' Court of Centre County, there will be exposed at public sale on the premises, in Gregg Township, in said County, on

— SATURDAY, OCT. 16, 1897, A. D. —

At 10 o'clock, a. m., the following described real estate late of Joseph Rishel, deceased, to wit: A valuable farm situate in Gregg Township, about two miles south-east of Spring Mills, bounded by lands of Conrad Immel, W. A. Pealer, Daniel Ripka, Richard Dunlap, John B. Heckman and others, containing

— 168 ACRES AND 104 PERCHES —

neat measure. Thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling house and frame bank barn and other out-buildings. Excepting from the above, in accordance with decree of Court, both the fee and life interest in the house and lot with out-buildings, in the occupancy of Lydia Rishel, devised to her for life by Joseph Rishel, and also conveyed by the heirs of Joseph Rishel to Lydia Rishel for life, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a stone in public road, thence south 20 degrees, east 20 perches to stone; thence south 70 degrees west 21 perches to stone; thence north 28 degrees west 25.5 perches to stone; thence north 70 degrees east 5 perches to stone; tqence south 40 degrees east 6 perches to stone; thence north 70 degrees east 17.4 perches to stone the place of beginning, containing 3 acres neat measure. The above farm is in a good state of cultivation, and a good spring and choice fruit on the premises.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid cash on confirmation of sale, ⅓ in one year, and ⅓ at the death of Lydia Rishthe widow of said decedent, the latter payments with their interest payable annually, to be secured by bonds and mortgages on the premises.
GEORGE H. RISHEL,
JOHN KLINE, Atty. Executor.

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OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.
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OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

WANTED—TRUSTWORTHY AND ACTive gentlemen or ladies to travel for responsible, established house in Pennsylvania. Monthly $65.00 and expenses. Position steady. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The Dominion Company, Dept. Y, Chicago.

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You have only to give us a call, take a look through our immense stock, and you will see for yourself that there is but one place in Bellefonte to buy your Clothing and Furnishing Goods satisfactorily.

You will see the largest and best assorted stock ever shown in Centre County.

You will see the swellest and most stylish things that the market affords.

You will see the lowest prices that good honest Clothing was ever quoted at.

You will see and believe.

Your seeing will positively mean the saving of many dollars.

TRY IT---COSTS NOTHING...
YOUR MONEY BACK FOR THE ASKING.

Faubles,
Outfitters, - - Bellefonte,

New Summer Goods.

We purchased an exceptionally large stock of goods for the Spring and Summer. It is larger than we ever bought before, and the styles and patterns are strictly up to date.

PERCALES.

In percales at 12c a yd., a fine line of goods for Ladies' Waists, we have a big and good assortment. No better grade or assortment to select from, can be found in this section. A bargain.

SERGES.

Our Serges, all wool, yard wide, at 30 and 40c., are goods that can't be duplicated at the prices. We bought a large stock, hence the low figures. These goods will go fast, and the bargains are for the early customers. Lawns and India Linens are here in profusion. If you want any of these we can surprise you in the low figures, from 8c to 20c. Other bargains too.

KREAMER & SON.

Why Go To Klondike!

FOR COLD

When you can make money buying your Fall and Winter Clothing, Hats, Caps, Underwear, Top Shirts, Gloves, Mittens, Woolen Sweaters, etc., at

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IRA C. MITCHELL,
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Bellefonte, Pa.
Office, Room No. 10, Crider's Exchange. oct194

JOHN KLINE,
Attorney at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
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BANKS.

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BELLEFONTE, PA.
Receive deposits. Discount notes.
jan92 J. D. SHUGERT, Cashier.

HOTELS.

HAAG HOTEL.
Daniel C. Keller, Proprietor.
Bellefonte, Pa.
This house has been newly furnished throughout. An excellent stable in connection with the house. Rates very reasonable. Parties attending court and making an extended stay in Bellefonte an extra discount will be made. The table is provided with everything in season.

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Terms reasonable. Good sample rooms on first floor, jan92

BUSH HOUSE,
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Special attention given to country trade. apr90

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Opposite Court House,
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New building, new furniture throughout, steam heat, electric bells and all modern improvements. Good table and moderate charges.

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Free bus to and from all trains.

NEW BROCKERHOFF HOUSE,
J. M. Neubauer Proprietor,
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Free bus to and from all trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. Special rates to witnesses and jurors.

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Wm. H. Runkle, Manager.
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Piles or Hemorrhoids
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361 Broadway, New York.

GOSSIP FOR THE FAIR SEX.

ITEMS OF INTEREST ON FEMININE TOPICS.

Saw Mill Run by Women---New Styles in Plaids---Girls Collect Fares---Sashes and Belts, Etc., Etc.

SAW MILL RUN BY WOMEN.

In Grandin, Mo., there is a sawmill which employs women only in its skilled labor. The engine is in charge of a woman, the room where the big saws are operated is in charge of a woman, and both lathes and saws are handled by women throughout the plant, while several young women are constantly filing away at saws, sharpening them, and keeping the other machinery in order. The mill is prosperous, too.

RICH PHARSEE WOMAN.

Not long ago there was borne to the "tower of silence" in far-off Bombay the body of her who was in her time the most enlightened, the wealthiest and the most philanthropic of Parsee women. This was the justly renowned Bai Motlibai Wadia, widow of a millionaire Parsee merchant of Bombay. Bai Motlibai was 101 years old when she died, and had survived her husband over thirty years. It is calculated that she had in her time given thirty lakhs, or 3,000,000 rupees (about $1,500,000), to public charities, besides fully 2,000,000 in private almsgiving. Some years ago she presented to the City of Bombay the first Indian hospital for native women. The hospital site was also her gift, and, together with the necessary endowments, this magnificent present cost her over $2,000,000. But so enormous was the good woman's fortune that her heirs were left several hundred lakhs of rupees.

NEW STYLES IN PLAIDS.

Plaids of gorgeous hues will be used for both trimmings and entire costumes during the fall and winter seasons. Plaided silks, velvets, satins, and wool goods are already in the market, showing richer tones and more artistic combinations than in any past season. Plaids, this year, are from Paris, not Scotland, and the color-schemes are delicate, rather than startling. A variety of shades of one rich color, invariably barred with lines of black and white, is the latest Parisian novelty. Some of the color-effects are exquisite; a dark wine-color and rose-pink taffeta are marked off in two-inch square plaids, with black and white stripes of satin. The same plaided effect is brought out in different shades of violet, blue, green, brown or bright red. All the plaids are large, say from two to four inches square, and many of the most brilliant effects are shown in the fashionable changeable silks. Women who always prefer the unsual and the difficult are sending to Edinburgh this fall for tartan blouses, made from the actual plaids famous among the Scottish clans. The Bruce and the Stuart plaids are the most popular.—Demorest's Magazine.

GIRLS COLLECT FARES.

Nine pretty girls of Atchison, Kan., showed that they were public-spirited as well as pretty the other day. Atchison was about to hold a corn carnival, and the Finance Committee needed more money than it had to go on with the work. When the nine damsels heard of this they made a "deal" with the street car company. The corporation agreed that the entire receipts of the line for one day should be given to the carnival fund, if the young women would act as conductors.

The nine girls went on duty at 9 o'clock in the morning and paused not until 6 in the evening. No trolley poles flew off the wires; no casualties occurred; women were waited for, babies were helped on and off, and every loyal person in town was expected to patronize the cars, and it took two conductors on each car to take the money, so liberal was the patronage. Most of the men gave the conductors a quarter or more without expecting any change back. Admirers rode time and time again over the "run" of their favorites merely for the sake of swelling their receipts, and the result was exceedingly satisfactory to the Finance Committee.

SASHES AND BELTS.

Satin, surah, habutai and velvet made into bias sashes or belts rival the plain and fancy ribbons sold for this purpose. Cut in this fashion the belt fits snugly to the form, and no woman willingly makes her waist appear larger.

For this reason black is the favorite color, and in these days such a belt is correct with any gown, even though black does not appear elsewhere.

Long ends are cut on the bias and hemmed, edged with lace across the lower side or trimmed all around with a tiny puffing of chiffon. On a jet-trimmed gown a belt and long ends will be edged with a tiny jet gimp.

A chiffon sash the color of the house costume with which it is worn is of the entire width of the goods, being one of the few not cut on the bias, and is edged with lace. Such ends fall from a rosette or knot which may bear a fancy buckle or button.

Surah sashes have the belt bias and ends cut only 5 inches wide at the top, widening to 20 inches at the lower end, which is rounded. These are trimmed all around with lace or chiffon.

Belts are worn in easy folds and shaped as best becomes the wearer. Some need a point back and front, others have the back round, the front pointed and narrower. Bones are inserted in the points, and some belts have a stiff lining, though this prevents a snug fit.

From 2 to 8 inches are the widths for ribbon belts, plain and folded, and long ends form rosettes or a knot. Others are tied in two half-long loops and hang in the centre back; the former styles hang to the side of the back, over one hip or toward the front.

Two-inch ribbons belts have long ends and loops held by a gilt buckle toward one side of the front.

A neat belt for satin or silk shirt waists worn with a black skirt is made of 1¼ or 1½-inch double-faced satin ribbon with a gilt or Russian enamel buckle; the latter should match the studs and sleeve links.—Dry Goods Economist.

THREE FAMOUS WOMEN.

The Queen of Holland, although warm-hearted, has the defect of her qualities. Like most impulsive people she not infrequently speaks, without thought or intent, words which a moment later she would gladly recall. Some time ago she was sitting for her portrait to De Longe, the famous Dutch painter. She began to show signs of impatience, and at last petulantly exclaimed to her mother in French: "Mother, this everlasting painter is boring me to death." The artist proceeded in silence for a few moments then, putting away his palette and brushes, said in excellent French: "That will do for to-day." The young Queen turned crimson with consternation. When she was in England the Prince of Wales asked her what she thought of the English people. She answered: "I am astonished to find them so nice and amiable. I should never have thought it from the specimens I have seen in Holland!"

The finest pearls in Europe are owned by the Duchess of Cumberland, sister of the Princess of Wales. About these pearls—which are valued at $1,000,000—there is an interesting story. His Majesty George III. gave them to Queen Charlotte, who, treating them as a personal gift, left them to her son, the Duke of Cumberland, who afterwards became King of Hanover. Their extreme value and their beauty, and a very clear presumption that they were State jewels, led to a claim being made for their return to the British Crown early in the present reign. This claim was combated by the Hanoverian Government, and it was not until a special commission had sat upon the question that it was decided that the jewels had really been the personal property of Queen Charlotte, and that therefore her will was to stand.

The Duchess of Fife has followed the example of her mother and invested in a spinning-wheel. It is a very pretty one of black walnut, mounted with brass, and, although a hundred years old, still in excellent working condition. With this wheel the Duchess spins her yarn, which she afterwards knits into golf stockings for her husband. Many of the intimate friends of the Princess of Wales, like her daughters, have followed her example and started a spinning-wheel

FASHION NOTES.

Three revers, each held by a tiny button, are of white satin on colored waists.

Many of the fashionable parasols are more suggestive of over-trimmed lamp shades than of any article belonging to the toilette.

Blouses on general wear gowns are finished with a tiny pocket flap on each side, which, like the collar, wrists and centre front, are often braided.

Small, round yokes are finished with an attached band on either side, made of the same material and edged to match. It follows the shape of the armholes.

Among the popular materials for house dresses are India silks and foulard. These fabrics will be worn until late in the autumn, and a goodly number have been ordered with an eye to indoor wear throughout the season.

Gray is one of the fashionable colors, and is used in every tint and tone, as well as every imaginable fabric. It is almost always possible to make it up with some color that renders it becoming to those who could not wear it alone.

The Victorian poke may become quite a popular head-covering for a certain beautifully picturesque type of women this winter, made up in velvets of various shades, to match the costume, but it is not to show itself to any extent as a fall bonnet in felt or dark straw.

The double skirt is not becoming to many women. It shortens in appearance a figure to which every inch is a distinct advantage, and, worn by a taller woman, one gets at first sight the impression of a school-girl who has outgrown her petticoats. A skirt that has a second edition, which reaches to just below or is on a line with the knees, will prove decidedly more becoming, if double skirts are to become general.

Among dress trimmings the season opened with a very beautiful and elaborate exhibit of silk-cord gimps, beaded galloons in new colorings in monochrome, and also tri-color effects; very handsome applique ornaments, a very few of which impart great elegance to the gown; charming sets, comprising girdle, standing collar, sleeve points and Etons. There are likewise extremely fine jetted garnitures, shaped as half bodices, braces, flat and standing epaulettes, revers, oddly shaped vests and very novel ornaments for the sleeves, arranged in modified styles to suit their reduced shapes. These decorations are in every variety of design, and certainly not extravagant in price when one remembers the future use that can be made of them.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

ITEMS OF INTEREST ON FEMININE TOPICS.

Turnips Among Corn---Spreading Manure Sheep and Chickens on the Farm---Better Cows Need Better Care.

TURNIPS AMONG CORN.

There is no crop grown so easily and with so little cost as late-sown turnips in a field of well-cultivated corn. The shade of the corn will keep the turnips from growing much until the corn is cut. Possibly also their growth will be checked by the demand of the corn roots for plant food. But in the Indian summer that follows the first frost the turnips will make rapid growth, as they will then have all the land for their own use. The turnip will endure a pretty heavy frost, and grow again if warm weather follows it. But in our climate turnips cannot be left in the ground all winter as they are in England.

SPREADING MANURE.

An implement in some use among high-toned farmers hereabout is a patent manure-spreader. A sort of enlarged coffee-mill is attached to a loaded wagon, the manure is pitched into the hopper and a sheet of pulverized manure as wide as the wagon falls continuously until the load is used up—a very complete tool they say. I didn't have one of these, so I took a square 30-toothed drag to work up the manure I was putting on the meadows in the fall, and if not quite so good as the patent gimcrack, it is better than leaving the manure in lumps, as we are too apt to do. Big chunks, held together by straw, and others due to more or less complete drying, are rolled and crushed under the drag timbers, the teeth scatter them and work the manure into the soil, the seed in the manure gets a better hold, etc.

I manured a piece of soil in the fall, and when I ploughed it next spring for potatoes I noticed the soil under every chunk of manure was dead. Had it been left for hay it would have been full of bare spots. A good dragging would have saved most of the grass, and the more even distribution would have been good for the hay of itself. —E. S. Gilbert, in New York Tribune.

SHEEP AND CHICKENS ON THE FARM.

Sheep are especially sensitive to the kind of soil from which they are to feed. Some are better adapted to uplands or hills, and others to lower grounds and richer pastures. Some are better adapted to produce good mutton, others to produce finer and larger fleeces of higher-priced wool. The farmer's land and his markets for mutton and wool, and the special attention he can give his flock, should determine for him the kind of sheep he should select for the beginning of a new flock. Almost any kind that can live on his farm and under his care may pay expenses; but only the best breeds and those best adapted to his circumstances will afford the most profit, and these are the kinds he should purchase for a starter.

Sheep and chickens, when once established on a farm, hold their place for a long time. The more necessity, therefore, for making good selections in the beginning. Each man should determine beforehand what he intends to try to do, and then make his choice of breed in accordance with his plans, and work toward the end in view. Sheep and chickens may seem side stock-raising to farmers who raise corn and wheat by the hundreds of acres, but they often prove that the profits from these side stock-raisings add much to the pin-money of the farmer's wife and to the ready cash of the farmer himself, and that the time and expense used in furnishing a small herd of good sheep or a flock of good chickens for his wife and family to care for pay better than any other investments in time or money he has ever made on his farm. If the largest profit is to result, the best breeds must be selected and the best care must be used to accomplish what you have undertaken.

Select your sheep with care and judgment, and they will soon pay expenses.—Farm News.

BETTER COWS NEED BETTER CARE.

Many farmers think that if they only had the money to buy better cows they would then have no trouble in making money. But if the farmer's present stock is not constantly growing better it shows that it is as good as the care it gets. If he had cows that would yield much more than those he has now they would deteriorate until they reached his present standard. Care and feeding of the cow while bearing her young, and persistent milking of her during this period, have as much to do with making the calf a good milker as has the animal's pedigree. Scrub treatment of stock soon reduces it to the condition of scrubs. On the other hand, better care of the present stock will increase its capacity for producing milk and butter.—American Cultivator.

AMOUNT OF SEED PER ACRE.

The old rule for wheat seeding was two bushels of seed per acre. This was when the grain was sown by hand. After farmers began to drill wheat the amount of seed was generally decreased. One bushel and a half of wheat drilled in gave a more even and better stand than the larger amount sown by hand. But as the drill deposited the grain in hollows between ridges made by the tubes, many farmers thought that the seed was too crowded in these narrow rows, and diminished the amount still more. This was most often done when phosphate was drilled in with the seed. Five pecks of wheat per acre of large grains, thoroughly dried, was thought by many to be equal if drilled with phosphate to two bushels sown by hand. Much depends on the character of seed. As grain is often left in bins while damp, it heats so that its vitality is impaired. Much of this heated seed wheat fails to germinate. What does grow does not make so strong and vigorous a plant as it should. This wasted seed is by far the most expensive kind of fertilizer.

If even a bushel of sound, well-dried wheat is sown per acre and properly fertilized, it may be made to produce as large a crop as the greater amount of seed could do. The secret is as soon as the grain comes up to check leaf growth and encourage tillering from the root. Where only a single pair of leaves springs from the seed, either roll or harrow the surface soil, bruising and checking these leaves as they come above ground. This also stimulates root growth, sending up two or three new shoots, which have a spreading growth, falling down over the crown where the leaves join the root and protecting it from injury by the winter. Where the surface is thus cultivated, the roots make a horizontal growth which protects them from injury by freezing. It is the deep roots that are most likely to be snapped by alternate freezing and thawing of the soil which holds them. The result will be in the spring that there will be a far better stand of wheat on land thinly seeded, but cultivated so as to make it tiller, than where two bushels or more of wheat is sown per acre, and each grain is allowed to care for itself.

On very rich land in England as much as two and a half bushels and even three bushels is often sown per acre. But the English climate is so damp that probably much of its seed wheat does not germinate. Besides, seeding in England is usually done very late so that there is no chance for tillering in the fall. It is the custom there to hoe or cultivate the wheat in the spring. This probably causes the plants to tiller then, and with a favorable season very large crops are produced. Yet, if the seed be tested to show that all will grow, much less seed wheat need be used there than is commonly sown.—American Cultivator.

THE HOG.

The hog grows cheapest on the pasture and beside the fields that grow his grains. He is most profitable as a subordinate department, because he cannot consume the coarse fodders of the farm. He furnishes the best market in which to sell the by-products of the mill and dairy. He assimilates more of the most concentrated feedstuffs than any other animal of the farm. Quicker returns come from him than from horses, cattle or sheep. He pays the rents in European countries, lifts the mortgages in the Northern States, and in conjunction with the cow he will redeem the wornout cotton and tobacco fields of the South.

Avoid permanent residence for the hog; move him about, so that his environments may be clean and uncontaminated by germs that develop rapidly where they have suitable media. Avoid close breeding, as it intensifies predisposition to disease. Select your breeding from good milkers, as this is the best indication of fecundity.—Prof. Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture.

POULTRY NOTES.

Get rid of all the surplus males.

The profit from the hen comes after she has given you 100 eggs at the usual prices of grain and eggs. Push for the profit point.

The poultry will take care of a deal of milk sweet or sour and pay a good dividend for it, whether you wish it in eggs or in flesh.

Lice of good size and condition will put the hens and chicks in poor condition. You can never fatten poultry and lice with the same feed.

If you have geese do not mind the noise they make so long as they bring profit and given a chance to rustle for forage in a good pasture, they will bring a profit.

The Farmers' Review some time ago asked its readers as to the kind of floor most serviceable in a poultry house. The majority of the replies favored a board floor.

Never market a fowl in poor condition. It is a losing business. The extra weight put on in fat is the cheapest per pound after the frame is grown and the extra price for a fat, plump fowl is all gain.

The number of spring ducks used increases each year. If you have a few on hand that will do for breeders next spring it may pay you to keep them over. Think of this before you have sold all or the best ones.

The number of eggs will not be increased by the number of males kept, so you may as well ship all cockerels while they will pass for spring chickens, except those you wish to use as breeders this winter or next spring.

Hens like a shade in hot weather but a damp dark house and run is not the best for health or egg production. Give the hens a chance to make their own selection of sun or shade, but do not compel them to choose the shade in a damp place.

Just now is when you should not loose your interest in caring for the fowls. Keep the houses clean, have a supply of gravel and lime handy, give fresh water at least twice a day and give green food as well as meat or oil meal if the flock has not free range over a good pasture.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Florida probably has a hundred or more survivors of the Seminole wars, for whom Congress has provided a yearly pension of $8 since 1892, and the money is appropriated. Few survivors, however, can prove their cases for want of muster rolls. The State Legislature refuses to appropriate $1700 to get copies from the War Department.

Of the hundred replies received by the Commissioner of Labor of Nebraska from representative farmers to the question, "Does farming pay?" seventy-one gave as their opinion that farming does not pay, twenty-one say it does, four say that it pays as well as anything else, and four gave up the conundrum.

Fashion gossips of New York are telling us that "unless all signs fail" the tendency of men's styles of dress will be backward toward the "olden time." In evidence it is said that the old-fashioned stock of black satin, a garment that swathes the neck and ends in a bosom ruffle, is now worn in London and Paris.

It is said that Secretary Alger's scheme for supplying transportation over the Yukon by steam snow sleds has been anticipated by the Klondike Transportation, Express and Commercial Company, of St. Louis, whose secretary says that the company has already arranged to run trains over the Yukon River in December.

The little town of Buxton is the home of Guy C. H. Corliss, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of North Dakota. Justice Corliss believes that every man should be able or willing to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow. With the view to demonstrating his own capacity in this respect, the learned Justice cast aside the robes of office and, rake in hand, followed his own reaper over his own fields, along with his "hired help," in the recent harvest.

The exhibitions of the past year seem to have been remunerative in adverse ratio to the number of visitors. At Stuttgart Exhibition there were 500,000 visitors and a surplus of $65,000. At Dresden there were 1,000,000 visitors and the surplus was very small. But at Nuremberg, with 2,000,000, and at Geneva, with 2,500,000, and at Budapest, with 2,500,000, there were very great deficits, while at Berlin, with nearly 7,000,000 visitors, the exhibition was financially the greatest failure of all.

The British Medical Journal, in a recent issue, sounds an alarm concerning the rapid spread of the cocaine habit in England, where it threatens to become the third scourge of humanity, alcohol and morphine being the first and second. All ranks of society are declared to be crowded with its victims—both men and women—many of whom are literary people, who take cocaine to stimulate their imagination. The Journal advises the most stringent measures be adopted to eradicate this blighting vice.

Professor Morehead, of the Ohio State University, and two other men are soon to begin a systematic hunt for a buried treasure supposed to comprise one hundred pounds of pure gold, that was hidden away by two Frenchmen on their way from the Great Lakes to New Orleans during the seventeenth century. Tradition has it that the treasure was buried at the foot of an oak tree near the site of Bucyrus, O.; that the two men died while with the Indians, and that the latter, fearing the spirits of the dead men, would never reveal the hiding place.

Some of Denver's society belles, instead of spending all their surplus pin money for fruits and candy, carefully hoard every cent and invest in cattle! The girls of the West seem ambitious to become cattle queens, and they purchase the animals from stock commission men, and pay a farmer a small sum each year to pasture them and look after their welfare. Cattle have increased in value of late, and the girls say they are going to "hold" their herds until they can turn a pretty penny on their investment. These "herds" consist of from one cow up to fifty head. The fair owner of a herd uses her own especial brand and is enthusiastic over her possessions.

A sensation has been created by the discovery that both the Austrian and Italian governments are busy day and night constructing the most costly and elaborate fortifications at the points where the Empire and the Kingdom meet in the Southern Tyrol and in the neighborhood of Pontebba. This, it would appear, means that neither at Vienna nor at Rome is there much confidence on the part of the authorities in the extension of the existing Triple Alliance, since allies do not, as a rule, consider it necessary to adopt such means of defending their dominions against one another. There are no fortifications of any kind along the frontier of Germany and Austria. Why should there be any on the Austro-Italian boundary line?

Mrs. F. A. Steel, the author of "On the Face of the Waters," says: "Our standard of civilization is personal comfort—luxury, a thing absolutely unknown in native India. There is scarcely any difference in the mode of living between the rich and the poor. If you go into the house of a rajah, there is the same bare floor and only a simple platter to eat from, such as is seen in the home of the poorest. To put it crudely, there will probably not be even the luxury of a wash-basin and towel; for the rich man, like his poor brother, washes in the open and dries himself in the sun. Such is the extreme simplicity of life that wealth is still buried in India: a man may spend it on jewels for his wife, but not on pleasure or personal comfort. This simple life, which fosters no distinctions of class, has been preserved for three thousand years by Indian civilization, but ours will destroy it in fifty years."

Since it is no longer disputed that other countries will require from the United States a vast quantity of grain of some kind during the current crop year, the estimate of Mr. Snow, of the Department of Agriculture, as to corn has rather more than ordinary interest. He endeavors to reach some idea of the domestic consumption by comparing the crops reported by the Government each year since 1891 with the quantities exported and the Government report of quantities remaining in farmers' hands March 1st, with the conclusion that about 1,000,000 bushels are required for domestic consumption before March 1st and about 700,000,000 bushels after that date prior to the maturity of another crop. The quantity remaining after exports for the entire year are deducted and the stock in farmers' hands and visible supply March 1st has varied for five years remarkably little—between 930,000,000 and 950,000,000 bushels from the crops of 1892 and 1893, and between 960,000,000 and 1,000,000,000 bushels from the crops of 1895 and 1896, and about 200,000,000 bushels smaller in the year 1894-'95 only because the Government report of yield in 1894 is supposed to be as much too small. If this reasoning be correct the consumption required from about September 1st to March 1st for winter feeding, grinding into meal and other manufacturing would be about 300,000,000 bushels more than the quantity required during the remaining half-year.

Agricultural statistics, according to the New York Tribune, show some interesting industrial movements in the United Kingdom, which are mostly uniform in Great Britain and Ireland. In both the present year shows an increase over last year in wheat acreage and a decrease in barley, oats and potatoes. The increase in wheat is more than 200,000 acres. That still leaves the total far less, however, than it was a few years ago. The total in the whole United Kingdom is now 1,936,041 acres, while in 1892 in England alone it was 2,102,969 acres. The increase at present recorded is promising. It is greater than the decrease in all other grains put together, indicating that some potato-land, grass-land or other is being devoted to wheat. There is reported a considerable decrease, in both parts of the Kingdom, in permanent grass-land, while the acreage of clover and rotation-grass has increased in Great Britain and diminished in Ireland. Turning to live stock, an increase in the number of cattle is seen, but it is vastly greater in Ireland than in Great Britain. In fact, Ireland is getting ahead of Great Britain as a cattle country; is far ahead now, proportionately. She has fully 40 per cent. of all the cattle in the United Kingdom. In sheep a decrease is noted in Great Britain and an increase in Ireland; which is strange, for the former is certainly better adapted to sheep culture than the latter. The revival of Irish woolen manufactures has, no doubt, much to do with it. In swine a considrable decrease is reported all around, and it is to be observed that Great Britain is more given to hog-raising than Ireland, she having 64 per cent. of the whole number to Ireland's 36 per cent. The general showing seems to indicate that Ireland is making better agricultural progress than Great Britain. She is making her products more varied than they used to be, and of a more profitable and trustworthy character. The shortage of crops from which the island is said to be suffering this year is probably not serious, and at worst will prove only temporary. The clearest indications are that a good measure of permanent prosperity is returning to the Emerald Isle.

Antiquity of the Rose.

The antiquity of the rose is so great that all accounts of its origin has been lost. It is not mentioned in the Biblical writings earlier than the reign of Solomon, but the allusion to it then made is such as to indicate that the flower had already long been known for the essence of roses was extensively used in Jerusalem and Judea during the reign of the luxurious and much-married king. In Egypt the rose is depicted on a number of very early monuments, believed to date from 3,000 to 3,500 years B. C., and in the tomb of an Egyptian princess, disinterred a year ago, in Southern Egypt, several hermetically sealed vials were found, which, when opened, contained genuine attar roses, so that the modern claims for the discovery of this delicious perfume are vain. Rose water, or the essence of roses, is mentioned by Homer in the "Iliad." Homer and Solomon were nearly contemporaneous. Both the Greeks and Hebrews probably borrowed the idea of its manufacture from the Egyptians, and these, for aught anybody can tell, may have had it from the Indians or from the Chinese, for the latter claim for each of their discoveries and inventions a most marvelous, not to say incredible, antiquity.

All wild roses are not of the same kind, for there are over 1,000 species of the wild rose known to botanists, and the varieties are innumerable.

Great Britain has seventeen miles of railroad to each 100 square miles of territory. In the United States there are six miles of rail line to every 100 square miles. In Great Britain there are 1,980 people to support every mile of road. In this country there are only 380 people to each mile of railroad. The United Kingdom had 21,277 miles of road at the end of 1896. There has been very little new railroad construction in Great Britain in several years.

Bamboo as a Building Material.

The great strength of bamboo poles is not at all understood by the majority of persons. It is stated on excellent authority that two bamboo poles, each of them one and seventenths inches in diameter, when placed side by side, will support a grand piano slung between them by ropes, and that they will neither sag or break under the burden. Bamboo will form poles sixty-five to seventy feet long and from eight to ten inches in diameter. A derrick, twenty-six feet high, made of four-inch bamboo poles, raised two iron girders weighing together four hundred and twenty-four pounds. The wonderful lightness of this material in proportion to its strength has excited comment of late, and new uses are constantly being made of it. Scaffoldings of bamboo have the advantage of lightness and strength. It is predicted that this material will come into general use for such purposes.

Has Had Her Day.

The swooning and tearful maiden has had her day. There is no place for her in this athletic age. While going through a prison, an English woman noticed on a shelf in the janitor's room bottles of smelling salts, cologne and so forth, and asked him the meaning, whereupon he replied, with a rueful shrug: "Them's relics of the time when women was women and fainted, and had to be took out." It is a matter of fact that in a novel of a period not so long back the heroine faints thirty times between the proposal and the altar.

Jim and John.

Jim and John were townsmen and chums, and went out to see baseball. It was a red-hot afternoon, and the bleachers were like frying-pans at breakfast time. Jim had a bald head and John had a crick in the back. They sat for an underdone roast and laughed at everything. Jim's bald spot was a shining mark, like a brass door-plate. A stray ball, fierce and sharp, from a false bat, struck the spot and ploughed a furrow. It dazed him. Jim's eyes and face looked like a sick owl's, and John laughed. He laughed an hour straight along. The game ran late into twilight. Meanwhile John had shed his coat, and a cool, damp draft got in its work on his back. The time came to leave, but John couldn't. He couldn't bend or get up. Lumbago had set in in its worst form. He laughs best who laughs last, and Jim had revenge. But they got down town to Jim's room, when he said, "Here's something all those athletes use for hurts and ailments, and it's the best known cure for lameback." He rubbed it on John's back and some on his own head. They were both feeling cured and comfortable from the use of St. Jacobs Oil, which Jim always kept in a handy place. He was a sport himself and knew what was best. They went to bed. John laughed in his sleep. Both rose in the morning fresh as daisies; then Jim laughed at John.

The fear that our kind acts may be received with ingratitude should never deter us from performing such acts.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

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Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

REWARD.

A friend of mine had the misfortune to lose several of his Pigeons and asked me to advertise for their return. Each bird had a metal band on leg marked as follows: L5078, S1742, S8771, C17711, C17622, C17523, C4344, C2455, C1349, F1178, F5567, F8258, F5299, F6842, F5822, K4852. Pigeon fanciers, kindly look through your lofts for above birds. A liberal reward for each bird returned. J. FREUND. 64 Morton Street, New York.

DRUNK ARDS can be saved without their knowledge by Anti-Jag the marvelous cure for the drink habit. Write Renova Chemical Co., 66 Broadway, N. Y. Full information (in plain wrapper) mailed free.

$12 to $35 PER WEEK Can be made working for us. Parties preferred who can give their whole time to the business. Spare hours, though, may be profitably employed. Good openings for town and city work as well as country districts. J. E. GIFFORD, 11 and Main Streets, Richmond, Va.

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REV. DR. TALMAGE.

The Eminent Washington Divine's Sunday Sermon.

The Disciples on the Lake of Galilee—A Draft of Discouragement—The Disadvantage of an Unfortunate Name—Some Mistakes That Cloud the Early Life.

TEXT: "The wind was contrary," Mathew xiv., 24.

As I well know by experience on Lake Galilee, one hour all may be calm and the next hour the winds and waves will be so boisterous that you are in doubt as to whether you will land on the shore or on the bottom of the deep. The disciples in the text were caught in such a stress of weather and the sails bent and the ship plunged, for "the wind was contrary." There is in one of the European straits a place where, whichever way you sail, the winds are opposing. There are people who all their life seem sailing in the teeth of the wind. All things seem against them. It may be said of their condition as of that of the disciples in my text, "the wind was contrary."

A great multitude of people are under seeming disadvantage, and I will to-day, in the swarthiest Anglo-Saxon that I can manage, treat their cases not as a nurse counts out eight or ten drops of a prescription and stirs them in a half glass of water, but as when a man has by a mistake taken a large amount of strychnine or paris green or belladonna, and the patient is walked rapidly round the room and shaken up until he gets wide awake. Many of you have taken a large draught of the poison of discouragement, and I come out by the order of the Divine Physician to rouse you out of that lethargy.

First, many people are under the disadvantage of an unfortunate name given them by parents who thought they were doing a good thing. Sometimes at the baptism of children while I have held up one hand in prayer I have held up the other hand in amazement that parents should have weighted the babe with such a dissonant and repulsive nomenclature. I have not so much wondered that some children should cry out at the christening font as that others with such smiling face should take a title that will be the burden of their lifetime. It is outrageous to afflict children with an undesirable name because it happened to be possessed by a parent or a rich uncle from whom favors are expected or some prominent man of the day who may end his life in disgrace. It is no excuse, because they are Scripture names, to call a child Jehoiakim or Tiglath-Pileser. I baptized one by the name Bathsheba. Why, under all the circumambient heaven, any parent should want to give to a child the name of that loose creature of Scripture times I cannot imagine. I have often felt at the baptismal altar, when names were announced to me, like saying, as did the Rev. Dr. Richards, of Morristown, N. J., when a child was handed him for baptism and the name given, "Hadn't you better call it something else?"

Impose not upon that babe a name suggestive of flippancy or meanness. There is no excuse for such assault and battery on the cradle when our language is opulent with names musical and suggestive in meaning, such as John, meaning "the gracious gift of God," or Henry, meaning "the chief of a household," or Alfred, meaning "good counselor," or Joshua, meaning "God, our salvation," or Ambrose, meaning "immortal," or Andrew, meaning "manly," or Esther, meaning "star," or Abigail, meaning "my father's joy," or Anna, meaning "grace," or Victoria, meaning "victory," or Rosalie, meaning "beautiful as a rose," or Margaret, meaning "a pearl," or Ida, meaning "godlike," or Clara, meaning "illustrious," or Amelia, meaning "busy," or Bertha, meaning "beautiful," and hundreds of other names just as good that are a help rather than a hindrance.

But sometimes the great hindrance in life is not in the given name, but in the family name. While legislatures are willing to lift such incubus, there are families that keep a name which mortgages all the generations with a great disadvantage. You say, "I wonder if he is any relation to So-and-so," mentioning some family celebrated for crime or deception. It is a wonder to me that in all such families some spirited young man does not rise, saying to his brothers and sisters, "If you want to keep this nuisance or scandalization of a name, I will keep it no longer than until by quickest course of law I can slough off this gangrene." The city directory has hundreds of names the mere pronunciation of which has been a life-long obstacle. If you have started life under a name which either through ridiculous orthography or vicious suggestion has been an incumbrance, resolve that the next generation shall not be so weighted. It is not demeaning to change a name. Saul of Tarsus became Paul the Apostle. Hadassah, "the myrtle," became Esther, "the star." We have in America, and I suppose it is so in all countries, names which ought to be abolished and can be and will be abolished for the reason that they are a libel and a slander. But if for any person you are submerged either by a given name or by a family name that you must bear, God will help you to overcome the outrage by a life consecrated to the good and useful. You may erase the curse from the name. If it once stood for meanness, you can make it stand for generosity. If once it stood for pride, you can make it stand for humanity. If it once stood for fraud, you can make it stand for honesty. If once it stood for wickedness, you can make it stand for purity. There have been multitudes of instances where men and women have magnificently conquered the disasters of the name inflicted upon them.

Again, many people labor under the misfortune of incompetent physical equipment. We are by our Creator so economically built that we cannot afford the obliteration of any physical faculty. We want our two eyes, our two ears, our two hands, our two feet, our eight fingers and two thumbs. Yet what multitudes of people have but one eye or but one foot! The ordinary casualties of life have been quadrupled, quintupled, sextupled, aye, centupled, in our time by the Civil War, and at the North and South a great multitude are fighting the battle of life with half, or less than half, the needed physical armaments. I do not wonder at the pathos of a soldier during the war, who, when told that he must have his hand amputated, said, "Doctor, can't you save it?" and when told that it was impossible, said, "Well, then, goodby, old hand. I hate to part with you. You have done me a good service for many years, but it seems you must go. Goodby."

Put to full use all the faculties that remain and charge on all opposing circumstances with the determination of John of Bohemia, who was totally blind, and yet at a battle cried out, "I pray and beseech you to lead me so far into the fight that I may strike one good blow with this sword of mine!" Do not think so much of what faculties you have lost as of what faculties remain. You have enough left to make yourself felt in three worlds, while you help the earth and balk hell and win heaven. Arise from your discouragements, O men and women of depleted or crippled physical faculties, and see what, by the special help of God, you can accomplish!

Another form of disadvantage under which many labor is lack of early education. There will be no excuse for ignorance in the next generation. Free schools and illimitable opportunity of education will make ignorance a crime. I believe in compulsory education, and those parents who neglect to put their children under educational advantages have but one right left, and that is the penitentiary. But there are multitudes of men and women in midlife who have had no opportunity. Free schools had not yet been established, and vast multitudes had little or no school at all. They feel it when, as Christian men, they come to speak or pray in religious assemblies or public occasions, patriotic or political or educational. They are silent because they do not feel competent. They owe nothing to English grammar, or geography, or belles lettres. They would not know a participle from a pronoun if they met it many times a day. Many of the most successful merchants of America and in high political places cannot write an accurate letter on any theme. They are completely dependent upon clerks, and deputies, and stenographers, to make things right. I knew a literary man who in other years in this city made his fortune by writing speeches for congressmen or fixing them up for The Congressional Record after they were delivered. The millionaire illiteracy of this country is beyond measurement.

Not a word have I to say against accuracy of speech or fine elocution or high mental culture. Get all these you can. But I do say to those who were brought up in the day of poor school-houses and ignorant schoolmasters and no opportunity: You may have so much of good in your soul and so much of heaven in your everyday life that you will be mightier for good than any who went through the curriculum of Harvard or Yale or Oxford, yet never graduated in the school of Christ. When you get up to the gate of heaven, no one will ask you whether you can parse the first chapter of Genesis, but whether you have learned the fear of the Lord, which is the beginning of wisdom, nor whether you know how to square the circle, but whether you have lived a square life in a round world. Mount Zion is higher than Mount Parnassus.

But what other multitudes there are under other disadvantages! Here is a Christian woman whose husband thinks religion a sham, and while the wife prays the children one way the husband swears them another. Or here is a Christian man who is trying to do his best for God and the church, and his wife holds him back and says on the way home from prayer meeting, where he gave testimony for Christ: "What a fool you made of yourself! I hope hereafter you will keep still." And when he would be benevolent and give $50 she criticises him for not giving fifty cents. I must do justice and publicly thank God that I never proposed at home to give anything for any cause of humanity or religion but the other partner in the domestic firm approved it, and when it seemed beyond my ability and faith in God was necessary she had three-fourths the faith. But I know men who, when they contribute to charitable objects, are afraid that the wife shall find it out. What a withering curse such a woman must be to a good man!

Then there are others under the great disadvantage of poverty. Who ought to get things cheapest? You say those who have little means. But they pay more. You buy coal by the ton; they buy it by the bucket. You buy flour by the barrel; they buy it by the pound. You get apparel cheap because you pay cash; they pay dear because they have to get trusted. And the Bible was right when it said, "The destruction of the poor is their poverty."

Then, there are those who made a mistake in early life, and that overshadows all their days. "Do you not know that that man was once in prison?" is whispered. Or, "Do you know that that man once attempted suicide?" Or, "Do you know that that man once absconded?" Or, "Do you know that that man was once discharged for dishonesty?" Perhaps there was only one wrong deed in the man's life, and that one act haunts the subsequent half century of his existence.

Others have unfortunate predominance of some mental faculty, and their rashness throws them into wild enterprises, or their trepidation makes them decline great opportunity, or there is a vein of melancholy in their disposition that defeats them, or they have an endowment of overmirth that causes the impression of insincerity.

Others have a mighty obstacle in their personal appearance, for which they are not responsible. They forget that God fashioned their features, and their complexion and their stature, the size of their nose and mouth and hands and feet, and gave them their gait and their general appearance, and they forget that much of the world's best work and the church's best work has been done by homely people, and that Paul the Apostle is said to have been hump-backed and his eyesight weakened by ophthalmia, while many of the finest in appearance have passed their time before flattering looking glasses or in studdying killing attitudes and in displaying the richness of wardrobes—not one ribbon or vest or sack or glove or shoestring of which they have had brains to earn for themselves.

Others had wrong proclivities from the start. They were born wrong, and that sticks to one even after he is born again. They have a natural crankiness that is 275 years old. It came over with their great-grandfathers from Scotland, or Wales, or France. It was born on the banks of the Thames, or the Clyde, or the Tiber, or the Rhine, and has survived all the plagues and epidemics of many generations, and is living to-day on the banks of the Potomac, or the Hudson, or the Androscoggin, or the Savannah, or the La Plata. And when a man tries to stop this evil ancestral proclivity he is like a man on a rock in the rapids of Niagara, holding on with a grip from which the swift currents are trying to sweep him into the abyss beyond.

Oh, this world is an overburdened world, and overworked world. It is an awfully tired world. It is a dreadfully unfortunate world. Scientists are trying to find out the cause of these earthquakes in all lands, cisatlantic and transatlantic. Some say this and some say that. I have taken the diagnosis of what is the matter with the earth. It has so many burdens on it and so many fires within it, it has a fit. It cannot stand such a circumference and such a diameter. Some new Cotoxpaxi or Stromboli or Vesuvius will open, and then all will be at peace for the natural world. But what about the moral woes of the world that have racked all Nations, and for 6000 years science proposes nothing but knowledge, and many people who know the most are the most uncomforted?

In the way of practical relief for all disadvantages and all woes the only voice that is worth listening to on this subject is the voice of Christianity, which is the voice of Almighty God. Whether I have mentioned the particular disadvantage under which you labor or not, I distinctly declare, in the name of my God, that here is a way out and a way up for all of you. You cannot be any worse off than that Christian young woman who was in the Pemberton mills when they fell some years ago, and from under the fallen timbers she was heard singing, "I am going home to die no more."

Take good courage from that Bible, all of whose promises are for those in bad predicament. There are better days for you, either on earth or in heaven. I put my hand under your chin and lift your face into the coming dawn. Have God on your side, and then you have for reserve troops all the armies of heaven, the smallest company of which is 20,000 chariots and the smallest brigade 144,000, the lightnings of heaven their drawn sword.

An ancient warrior saw an overpowering host come down upon his small company of armed men, and mounting his horse he threw a handful of sand in the air, crying, "Let their faces be covered with confusion." And both armies heard His voice, and history says it seemed as though the dust thrown in the air had become so many angels of supernatural deliverance, and the weak overcame the mighty, and the immense host fell back, and the small number matched on. Have faith in God, and, though all the allied forces of discouragement seem to come against you in battle array and their laugh of defiance and contempt resounds through all the valleys and mountains, you might by faith in God and importunate prayer pick up a handful of the very dust of your humiliation and throw it into the air, and it shall become angels of victory over all the armies of earth and hell. The voices of your adversaries, human and satanic, shall be covered with confusion, while you shall be not only conqueror, but more than conqueror, through that grace which has so often made the fallen helmet of an overthrown antagonist the footstool of a Christian victory.

How to Laundry Fancy Linen.

To wash embroidered linens so as not to fade the colors, fill a tub half full of warm water, to which add a little Ivory Soap. Wash each piece through the suds carefully, rinse in blue water, to which a little thin starch is added. Hang in the shade to dry. Iron on the wrong side, pressing down heavily to bring out the stitches, thus restoring their original beauty.

ELIZA R. PARKER.

Queerest Town in England.

The most curious town in England is Northwich. There is not a straight street, nor, in fact, a straight house, in the place; every part of it has the appearance of having recently suffered from the visitation of an earthquake.

Northwich, as every one knows, is the centre of the salt industry. On nearly all sides of the town are big salt works, with their engines pumping hundreds of thousands of gallons of brine every week.

At a depth of some two hundred or three hundred feet are immense subterranean lakes of brine, and as the contents of these are pumped and pumped away, the upper crust of earth is correspondingly weakened, and the result is an occasional subsidence.

These subsidences have a "pulling" effect on the nearest buildings, which are drawn all ways, giving the town an upside-down appearance.

Hit, but Not Killed by a Cannon Ball.

A unique distinction belongs to Sir Robert Rawlinson, K. C. B.—that of being the only soldier who has been knocked out of the saddle by a cannon ball without being killed. The identical forty-two pound shot is preserved by Lady Rawlinson as an interesting relic. At the Crimea Sir Robert was riding with a group of artillery officers, when he announced his intention of turning back. At this moment a shot from the Russian lines came whizzing along in front of him, cutting the reins and pommel of the saddle, and wedging a steel purse with terrific force against the rider's hip-bone.

A Little French Trick.

An Englishman recently took a seat at a cafe table in Paris. A Frenchman sat on the other side of it. He began to play with the lever of a seltzer syphon, when suddenly, and seemingly by accident, a stream of the aerated water struck the Englishman in the face. The Frenchman apologized profusely and wiped off the water with his own handkerchief. After the polite Frenchman had gone the Englishman discovered that his purse containing nearly five hundred pounds had also disappeared.

Baby's Sore Head

and chafed skin are quickly cured by Tetterine. Don't let the poor little thing scream itself into spasms when relief is so easy. Every skin trouble from a simple chafe or chap to the worst case of Tetter or Ringworm is cured quickly and surely by Tetterine. At druggists, or by mail for 50c. in stamps by J. T. Shuptrine, Savannah, Ga.

There are several things worse than disappointment in love, rheumatism is one.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reducing inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

Open the door of your mind to good thoughts and evil ones will be driven out.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Children cry for the moon and when they grow up they want the earth.

I am entirely cured of hemorrhage of lungs by Piso's Cure for Consumption.—LOUISA LINDAMAN, Bethany, Mo., January 8, 1896.

The only really happy animal is the goat. He can eat anything.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle.

If some men were to lose their reputation they would be lucky.

HALL'S Vegetable Sicilian HAIR RENEWER

Drives off old age; restores lost color to the hair; gives it the richness and gloss of youth; prevents baldness. No dandruff.

The Golfer's Superstition.

The golfer, as a rule, believes that luck is a deity to be propitiated, not offended, and has his little superstitions. The four-leaf clover is his mascot. If he finds one on his way to the links he is happy; and if he loses the game it is not the fault of the charm, but rather of some malign or "hoodoo" influence which is too strong to be overcome. Like a "mascot," a "hoodoo" is an actual influence, according to the golfer. Certain people have a fatal effect on others. The "evil eye" is often blamed for a missed stroke, and so on. Of course, all of this talk is more or less put on, but there is a certain belief in occult influences, nevertheless.

Guards Her People.

Not only do they take care of travellers in England, but they force them to take care of themselves. You have not the privilege of getting yourself killed that you enjoy in America. If you are found getting on or off a train in motion, you are fined, and the offence will cost you "forty shillings," to quote a railway rule. Nor have you the freedom of crossing the tracks. The trifling matter of going up a flight of stairs to cross the track on a safe and strong bridge saves many lives in England, and by our lack of such safeguards many lives are sacrificed annually, as railway statistics show. England may not be as free as the United States, but she knows how to guard the safety of her people.

A NECKLACE OF PEARLS

Is a beautiful possession. If a woman owns one, and if a single pearl drops off the string, she makes haste to find and restore it.

Good health is a more valuable possession than a necklace of the most beautiful pearls, yet one by one the jewels of health slip away, and women seem indifferent until it is almost too late, and they cannot be restored.

To die before you are really old is to suffer premature death, and that is a sin. It is a sin because it is the result of repeated violations of nature's laws.

Pain, lassitude and weariness, inability to sleep, dreadful dreams, starting violently from sleep, are all symptoms of nerve trouble.

You cannot have nerve trouble and keep your health. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the womb, the ovaries and the bladder are affected. They are not vital organs, hence they give out soonest.

Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, by building up the nerves and restoring woman's organism to its natural state, relieves all these troublesome uterine symptoms. In confirmation of this we, by permission, refer to the following women, all of whom speak from experience: MISS CELIA VAN HORN, 1912 Sharswood St., Philadelphia, Pa.; MISS GRACE COLLORD, 1434 Eastern Ave., Cincinnati, O.; MRS. NEWELL, 50 Ryerson St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; MRS. ISABEL OBERG, 220 Chestnut St., Woburn, Mass.; MRS. A. H. COLE, New Rochelle, N. Y., and many others

For special symptoms Mrs. Pinkham has prepared a Sanative Wash, which will cure local troubles. Give these medicines a trial.

Write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., if you are not quite satisfied; you can address private questions to a woman.

GET THE GENUINE ARTICLE!

Walter Baker & Co.'s Breakfast COCOA

Trade-Mark.

Pure, Delicious, Nutritious.

Costs Less than ONE CENT a cup.

Be sure that the package bears our Trade-Mark.

Walter Baker & Co. Limited,
(Established 1780.) Dorchester, Mass.

Keep in Good Form

during the winter. Riding will do it, and a Columbia bicycle will do it best of all. You can depend on a

Columbia Bicycle

to give you plenty of winter exercise and just as good service as it will in summer.

STANDARD OF THE WORLD

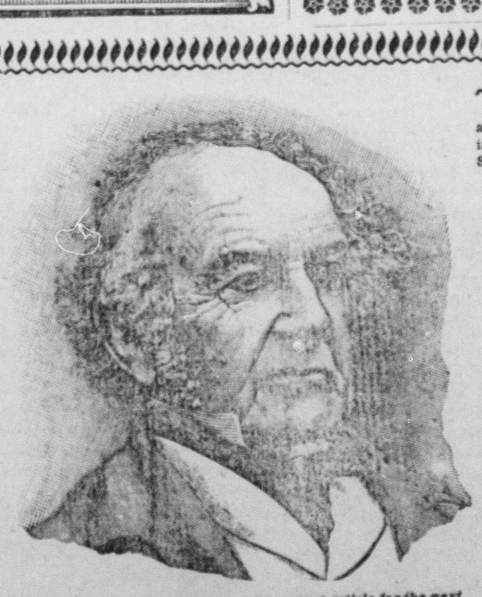
means that Columbias are the patterns for all others.

$75 to all alike.

Hartford Bicycles, Better than any except Columbias, $50, $45, $40.

POPE MFG. CO., Hartford Conn

If Columbias are not properly represented in your vicinity, let us know.



Mr. Gladstone has contributed an important article for the next year's volume of The Companion, to be published in the New Year's Number.

TO GIVE MORE than is promised has always been the practice of The Companion. The two hemispheres have been searched for attractive matter for the volume for 1898, and the contributors for the year include not only popular writers of fiction, but some of the most eminent Statesmen, Scientists, Educators, Explorers and Leaders of Industry.

FOR ALL THE FAMILY. **The Youth's Companion** 52 TIMES A YEAR.

The following partial list of contributors indicates the strength and attractiveness of next year's volume:

Distinguished Writers.

Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone
The Duke of Argyll
Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge
Hon. Justin McCarthy, M. P.
Hon. Thomas B. Reed
Hon. George F. Hoar
Lillian Nordica
Prof. N. S. Shaler

Story-Tellers.

Rudyard Kipling
Octave Thanet
I. Zangwill
Mary E. Wilkins
W. D. Howells
Frank R. Stockton
Mrs. Burton Harrison
Hayden Carruth

and more than one hundred others.

ART CALENDAR In Twelve Colors **FREE** TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS who will cut out this slip and send it at once with $1.75 for a year's subscription to The Companion, will receive the paper free every week from the time subscription is received to January 1, 1898, and a Full Year to January 1, 1899.

This offer includes the THANKSGIVING, CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S DOUBLE NUMBERS and THE COMPANION ART CALENDAR for 1898—in twelve colors, and embossed in gold. It will be found a superior production to any of the famous pieces of Companion color-work of previous years. It is a superb ornament for the home and a costly gift—Free to New Subscribers. 31 60

Illustrated Prospectus for the Volume for 1898 and Sample Copies of the Paper Free.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, 201 Columbus Ave., BOSTON, MASS.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. Oct. 14.

THE RACKET.

No. 9-11 Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.

We can truthfully say that our stock has never been so complete as it is now. It's early for Fall and Winter goods. but heavy purchases last Summer previous to change of tariff when prices were the lowest on record, accounts for it and assured U low prices for the season.

Utopia, Imported Germantown,

and Saxony Yarns, all colors, at last year's prices, (worth 15 to 20c per lb. more now.)

Blankets,

All wool, part wool, and Alabama wool (that's cotton U kno), 25 per cent. less than last year's prices, thanks to a lucky purchase.

Underwear,

For men, women, children, one ton, R. R. manifest weight, just in. Best for the money we've ever seen and U kno we have seen a few.

55 Boys' Suits,

4 to 14 years, prices 98c, $1.29, $1.69, $1.98. Can't be matched in this city for the money.

Nuf Ced. Kom & C.

G. R. SPIGELMYER,
SHEM SPIGELMYER, Jr.
Bellefonte, Pa.

150 STYLES

OF

LADIES', MISSES AND CHILDREN'S CLOAKS.

All the celebrated Morris, Beifield & Co., New York, make, are on sale by

Wolf & Crawford,

Centre Hall.

We invite your inspection of all these magnificent styles and the samples of cloth of which they are made.

A Very Large Crop.

The farmers of this valley have been blessed with large crops of wheat, and better still a good price was paid for the grain, but along with this, they have had a larger crop of cloverseed than was ever before harvested in this section. Those who have threshed from twenty to fifty bushels are plenty, while some have bagged grain up to two hundred bushels. With the big crop, which is unusual, all hope that the price will not drop in consequence.

Right-of-way Law.

The ditching for a new water plant has led a number of citizens to inquire of us as to the law on right of way, or damages for crossing lands.

The constitution [Art. XVI, sec. 8], "Municipal and other corporations and individuals invested with the privilege of taking private property for public use shall make just compensation for property taken, injured or destroyed by the construction of such works, highways or improvements, which compensation shall be paid or secured before such taking, injury or destruction."

Recent Mifflin Co. Deaths.

In Newton Hamilton, Prentice R. Beck, aged 24 years.

In Lewistown, Ada Elliot, aged 20 years.

At Burnham, Elias McCalips, aged 55 years.

In Wayne twp., a child of Thomas Sunderland, aged 2 years.

Death at Hecla.

Mrs. Nancy A. Guipe, an aged widow lady, died at the home of Mr. J. J. Johnsonbaugh, Monday morning at 3 o'clock. She was born April 4th 1804 and was 93 years and six months old.

—There is out one first-class cloth ing house in Bellefonte, and that is the Philad. Branch. Largest stock, lowest prices, and everything first-class.

——Subscribe for the REPORTER.

POTTER'S FORT.

Daughters of the American Revolution, Bellefonte Chapter, Pay this Historic Spot a Visit—Banquet at the Fort.

On last Friday afternoon a large representation of Bellefonte Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution, took a drive to this valley in a large and cozy tally-ho, to visit Centre county's only spot of historic interest, Potter's Fort, erected in 1777, close to the southern limits of Centre Hall, to which the early settlers fled for safety when the Indians made incursions for purposes of massacre and rapine.

The following ladies, representing the Bellefonte Chapter, graced the visiting party:

Mrs. A. O. Furst, President,
" George L. Potter.
" Isaac Mitchell.
" M. W. Jackson.
" F. W. Kreider.
Miss Mary Thomas.
Mrs. Joseph L. Montgomery.
" Frank McCoy.
" E. L. Orvis, Secretary.
Miss Jennie Shugert, Historian.
" May Kreider.
" Annie McCoy.

The following gentlemen accompanied the ladies: John I. Potter, Geo. L. Potter, Ellis L. Orvis and Joseph L. Montgomery.

Arriving in town the editor of the Reporter was kindly invited to accompany the party on its patriotic mission and point out the spot where Potter's Fort had stood, the spring and the enclosed passage way that led from the Fort to the spring and protected the inmates of the Fort against the aim of the red man as he hid behind trees, watching for victims.

It is a singular neglect that there is no record descriptive of Potter's Fort, beyond the mere mention of the name.

All that we know of Potter's Fort is by tradition, and the Bellefonte Chapter D. A. R., we are pleased to say, will now gather data to supply this want and give Centre county's only historic spot a lasting record.

What constituted Potter's Fort, was a large house, surrounded by a solid palisade of logs, covering a large space of ground sufficient to shelter the few horses and cattle of settlers in times of danger.

Having viewed the premises the D. A. R. proceeded to the Old Fort hotel close by, where a sumptuous banquet awaited the party, and was partaken of with a relish interrupted by pleasant conversation to prolong the elegantly prepared feast. Just as all were seated, Mr. and Mrs. William Allison, invited party, arrived to find their plates awaiting their coming and join in the pleasures of the banquet.

The grave of the Indian and white man, who fought, slashing each other, around a tree until both died under it, was visited by the ladies. This grave is about three quarters of a mile from the Fort.

The ladies held a preliminary meeting on the hotel pavement, under beautiful moonlight, and concluded to secure a few acres of ground from Gen. John Taylor, present owner of the farm on which the Fort stood, enclose it, and beautify it with trees, plants, etc., and erect a monument of native stone, with appropriate inscriptions.

And the Daughters of the American Revolution, Bellefonte Chapter, will do it, and soon, and dedicate the spot with appropriate ceremonies and preserve it in a niche in history.

Bought High Priced Charts.

A Harrisburg dispatch says the school superintendents of the State have reported that a number of school boards have been swindled by the reckless purchase of charts and other school apparatus, although the chart agent has not found so many victims this year as formerly. The superintendents of counties in the western end of the State inform State Superintendent Schaeffer that during 1897 there has been very little cause for complaint along this line, although a few school boards have invested in high priced but worthless supplies.

Tried to Break Jail.

A bold but unsuccessful attempt was made to break out of the Bellefonte jail on Sunday morning by Edward Woodring, a prisoner awaiting trial on the charge of stealing cattle and a bicycle. He worked his way into what is called the dark dungeon, and, with a piece of pipe, made a large hole in the wall, and nearly gained his freedom. The sheriff, hearing the noise, went into the jail and found the man in the act. He was quickly overpowered and locked in another cell.

Opens Tomorrow.

The legal season for killing squirrels opens tomorrow, 15th, and the boys will not be restrained by the fear of the severe penalties of the law for a few weeks. If the day is favorable, there will be a tremendous slaughter of squirrels in our valley. The woods are full of 'em, and every man who owns a gun has adjusted the hair trigger to a nicety, and the trick shots he intends making are all carefully planned.

—The new Fall styles of dress suits have been received at the Philad. Branch, Bellefonte, and a more complete stock you will not find. If you need a new dress suit, hat or any furnishing goods, see their stock. Many sales and small profits is the way the firm has built up their large patronage.

School Board Session.

The school board held a meeting on Monday evening in Reesman's shop. The board accepted a bid of a Wisconsin firm, represented by J. F. Harrison, to supply the additional furniture needed for the fourth school, but when awarded the firm they refused to fill same at the price, $82.45. The bids were reconsidered at the meeting and that of John Krumbine was accepted at $98.10, provided he removes the desks from room No. 2 to room No. 2 upstairs. The board ordered an insurance placed on the building of $1200, and $300 on the furniture in the Sun Co. of London. The Berkelys course of study was adopted, the board reserving the right to make all necessary changes. For teacher of the fourth school, four ballots were taken, but a majority could not be had and the board adjourned until next meeting. A bill of 45 cents for blacksmithing was ordered paid George Rowe.

Might Get it Patented.

Aaron Thomas has a rat trap that, while effective in results, is not likely to prove popular among the gentler sex in its mode of operation. A short time ago he was putting up a stable and disturbed a nest of the rodents. There was a scampering for other holes, and one of the largest made a dive for Aaron's feet and up the pants' leg it went. Aaron did not let out a shriek and faint dead away as would have happened had this little incident happened to a woman. He calmly waited until the rat reached that part of his anatomy that supports him when sitting on a chair, when he grasped it and squeezed the life out of it before it could crawl any higher. Then he gave himself a shake and out rolled the dead rat.

Barn Burned in Brush Valley.

The large barn on the farm of Ph. Hubler, dec'd, occupied by the widow, was destroyed by fire, on last Thursday afternoon, with all this year's harvest and implements contained in the barn.

The barn was about one mile west of Rebersburg.

It is thought the fire was the result of spontaneous combustion, caused by a crop of damp oats stored in the barn. Insurance in the Centre Hall company, $1100 on the barn and $900 on the contents.

More definite information states the barn belongs to Philip Hubler's estate, and the contents belonged to his widow.

Died on Monday Morning.

The death of Mrs. From, widow of Jacob From, who died many years ago occurred last Monday morning at the home of her son, Jacob, at the upper end of town, at the age of about 75 years. She had been in a demented condition for several years, and the immediate cause of her death was a general breaking down of her health. She leaves a daughter and five sons, Mrs. J. B. Solt, formerly of this place; Wm. From, John From, Jacob From, Jonathan From and Wilse From. The funeral will take place today, interment being made in the cemetery at this place.

May Prove Fatal.

The young man Nevel, who some months ago was shot in the side from the discharge of a pistol in the hands of another, claimed accidentally, is in a critical condition. He was at State College a short time ago where an X ray examination was had and the ball plainly located, but no effort was made to have it removed. Nevel is at present a Potter township charge and a married man.

Of Course.

A business man cannot daub his name and business on a fence without getting some good out of it; neither can he run a stereotyped ad in a paper for a solid year without some returns; even if he does not think he sees any benefit, it comes, nevertheless. What, then, must be the results from a real live advertisement?

Broke His Leg.

John Stump, a son of Al. Stump of Earlystown, while stepping from a buggy, at Pleasant Gap on last Saturday afternoon, broke his leg. The leg had been broken once before and the bone was fractured where the former break had been and had healed.

Religious Services.

Rev. David Heppler, of Lemont, will preach in the Presbyterian church at Centre Hill, Sabbath, October 17th, at 10:30 a. m., and at Centre Hall, 2:30 p. m.

Church Dedication.

The new Ebenezer United Evangelical church at Wolf's Store, will be dedicated Sunday, Oct. 17, 1897, at 10 o'clock, a. m. Rev. S. G. Weist, of Harrisburg, will officiate.

—A good, neat fitting suit is always desired and every young man is admired who wears clothing up-to-date in cut and goods. Lewins, Bellefonte, has one of the largest lines in the county, and a suit from his store is always bound to please. A large stock from which to select and then the price being always lower than any competitor is what is giving the Philad. Branch the large trade it enjoys.

PETER MENDIS DISCHARGED.

The Evidence Produced Was of a Weak Character.

Peter Mendis, the Italian rag picker, charged with the poisoning of James Maria his partner, on January 7th, 1896, was given a hearing before Judge Love Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The prosecution was conducted by District Attorney Singer, while H. S. Taylor and Kennedy Johnson looked after the defense. Six witnesses were examined but their evidence failed utterly to connect Mendis with the crime. Joshua Folk testified to the death and burial of Maria. Hard P. Harris and sexton John Howley testified to the exhuming of the body of the man in the Catholic cemetery on the 21st of September and declared it the body of Maria

Coroner M. J. Locke testified to conducting the post-mortem at the request of the district attorney on the 21st of September. Called on the witnesses to identify the body as that of Maria. Said he found the grave dry there being very little, if any moisture. The lungs were decomposed as was also the heart.

The intestines and stomach were in good condition. Portions of the stomach and intestines were removed and sent to Philadelphia for analysis. The body had been buried twenty-two months. On cross-examination he said the intestines and stomach usually perish first and therefore he thought their excellent state of preservation was something unusual.

Mrs. Anna Spearly testified to the death of Maria. She was called in to help tend him by Mendis. She gave him one dose of white liquid out of a bottle. Also saw Mendis give him a dose. Maria said to her "Don't give me any more of that stuff."

Dr. C. M. Parrish, druggist, testified that no prescription or medicine had been sold either to Maria or Mendis during December 1896. Just what point the commonwealth wanted to prove by this was hard to determine.

The district attorney then arose and stated that they had been unable to hear from the analysis of the stomach of Maria. This was all they had to offer. Judge Love lost no time in promptly discharging the prisoner.—*Daily News.*

Farmers' Institutes.

Prof. John Hamilton, director of farmers' institutes, has issued a bulletin intended to assist in the improvement of agriculture in this State by increasing the ability of farmers to produce in the most economical manner. He suggests two subjects to be given prominence in the institute programs, one relating to the education of the farmer, and the other to home life on farms.

The department of agriculture will furnish two lecturers to each county for institutes during 1897–98.

Each institute is entitled to $25 for payment of local expenses for two days. The institutes to be held in the State number 186, which will be addressed by 118 speakers.

Resolutions upon great and grave political questions will be ruled out and the sessions devoted to practical farming.

The Pennsylvania Synod.

On the 21st of this month the Pennsylvania synod, of the Presbyterian church, will begin its regular annual meeting at Chambersburg. This year the representation will be about 225, owing to the natural growth of the church. Already there a number of candidates in the field for moderator of synod, among whom are Dr. George Chalfan, of Pittsburg, and Dr. William Laurie, of Bellefonte. Several of the eastern Presbyteries have candidates.

The Pennsylvania synod is the largest religious incorporated body in the world, embracing all this State, West Virginia, part of Mexico and West Africa. It has within its bounds 1,078 ministers, 1,185 churches, 4,621 elders, 201,447 members and a Sabbath school membership of 205,954. During 1896 there was raised within its bounds $3,320,162 of which sum $211,898 was for home missions; $181,544 for Sabbath school work, and $2,311,003 for church and pastoral support. This sum is $108,974 in excess of that raised the previous year.

Will Hold Services.

Rev. T. P. S. Wilson and some other Christian workers, of Williamsport, will hold services at Zion Evangelical church, on the evenings of the 20th, 21st, and 22nd, inst., and at Sprucetown M. E. church on Saturday evening, 23rd and also on Sunday 24th.

A Judge Wins a Damage Suit.

Associate Judge Crouse, of Snyder county, secured a verdict before Judge Lyons of $4000 against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for injuries he alleged he received by falling into a ditch on a dark night in 1892 while crossing defendant's tracks.

—Lewins, Bellefonte, is making the greatest cut sale of all lines of summer clothing in the country, and every article offered is a genuine bargain. The prices have been cut in half and the goods are going rapidly. His counters must be cleared for new stock and price cuts little figure when a clearance sale is on.

FIT FOR CUPID

To wear, and therefore fit for any one, no matter how particular or fastidious they may be. Our shoes are fine superlatively, from whatever point you consider them. Their superiority is the secret of their unfailing power to please all wearers. Every trial of our footwear leads to the uniform verdict of unqualified approval. They bear the stamp of fashion, they win every eye, they fit every foot, they save money for every buyer.

MINGLE'S SHOE STORE,

BELLEFONTE, - PA.

DRESS GOODS.

Sales were never so large as now, in spite of general advance in new material and the increased tariff—goods are seemingly lower than ever.

We are selling the best products of the Lancaster Mills in Ginghams at 5c. Every piece cost that and more to land.

The pretty Flannels for Night Gowns and Night Shirts are here in endless varieties.

Braid and Gimps. We have a large line. Our stock of yarns include all the leading brands.

Flower Crocks—Jardinieres from 5c to $1. Flower Stands, 3 and 4 shelves, and all the little flower and plant helps in the way of tools for working with same.

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Plush Capes.

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